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R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

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Cover Picture: At the Canadian Welfare Council's Annual Meeting in Windsor: Philip S. Fisher, Montreal, an honorary president, congratulates the newly-elected president, M. Wallace McCutcheon, CBE, QC, of Toronto, on his election. Lawrence Freiman of Ottawa, the retiring president, stands in the background.

WELFARE IN CANADA 1955*By R. E. G. DAVIS**Executive Director, Canadian Welfare Council*

IT is customary to begin the Annual Report* of the Council with at least a passing glance at the current social scene. This is thought important because of our concern with the state of welfare in Canada. It also provides the sort of background against which we can see and appraise the work of our own national organization.

1954-55 was not a year of impressive advance on the welfare front, but there were gains at particular points which we should note.

For the Disabled

One of these was the inauguration of disability allowances at the rate of \$40 a month which went into effect on January 1, 1955. If one group more than another in the population deserves assistance at the hands of the State, it is surely that made up of people suffering from "total and permanent disability". It is gratifying that there is now provision everywhere across Canada through a federal-provincial program to meet their basic needs.

You will recall that a year ago the Council prepared a brief dealing with some of the difficult problems in a program of this kind which was presented to both levels of government and was quoted extensively in the debates and discussions at the time.

Living allowances for the hopelessly incapacitated is of course only one side of a program for dealing with disability. The other consists of positive efforts to assist the much larger number of people who, although seriously handicapped at the moment, are capable of being rehabilitated.

Beginning in 1951 with a national conference recommended by the Canadian Welfare Council and convened by the federal government, several constructive measures in this field have been initiated and one can report that a comprehensive scheme including medical care, vocational training and occupational placement is now well under way.

Whether progress is as rapid as it might have been is a question on which opinions differ. Undoubtedly some critics fail to appraise realistically the difficulties involved in coordinating activities and developing new services in a situation calling for the cooperation of all levels of government and of many voluntary organizations operating independently. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that we shall soon pass beyond the initial

*This is part of the Annual Report of the Canadian Welfare Council which was presented the 35th Annual Meeting, Windsor, Ontario, May 6, 1955.

stages of organization and be able to point to definite results in terms of the number of people rehabilitated annually.

In the United States where a rehabilitation program for disabled civilians has been in existence for a much longer period, figures of this kind are contained each year in the report of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and they show the striking success that is being achieved in reducing the dead weight of dependence.

Rehabilitation expenditures can be defended not only on humanitarian but on economic grounds, and this fact needs to be brought home conclusively to the Canadian public.

A factor which may interfere with the constructive use of the developing rehabilitation program is its close tie-in with disability allowances, which were introduced about the same time. People rejected for the allowance, many of them nearly hopeless prospects for rehabilitation, are being referred constantly to the new services at the risk of swamping them and diverting attention from the group most capable of profiting from treatment.

This situation will need to be watched carefully and suitable safeguards introduced before the problem becomes acute. The rehabilitation program has immense possibilities and certainly must not be allowed to bog down in activities which can produce little in the way of positive results.

Unemployment Insurance

Another step forward was the amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act during the present session of Parliament. One of these increased regular benefit rates so as to bring them more in line with living costs, and another increased the amount and minimum duration of supplementary benefits during the winter months.

The effect of this latter change, which has been made without additional cost to employer or employee, is to provide assistance to unemployed workers whose regular benefits are exhausted.

Here again reference should be made to the role played by the Council. Major credit for this progressive legislation belongs, of course, to the federal Minister of Labour, whose sincere concern for the needs of the unemployed and sturdy companionship of their cause has been so heartening to all of us in recent months.

The Minister himself, however, and his officials have been good enough to acknowledge the help they received in framing their amendments from the Report on Unemployment Insurance which was prepared by the Council's Public Welfare Division.

Veterans and the Blind

Note should also be taken of the amendments made recently in the acts dealing with war veterans allowances and allowances to the blind.

With respect to the first of these, the amount of the allowance for single people was increased from \$50 to \$60 a month, and for married people from \$90 to \$108; in addition to which the allowable income was raised substantially.

In the case of the blind, the amount of the allowance remains at \$40 a month but the age was reduced to 18 to bring it in line with that for disability allowances, and the allowable income was increased although not to the level permitted for veterans.

It is natural that Parliament should wish to deal as generously as possible with the needy members of these two groups for whom there is such widespread public sympathy, and one would not wish to question the desirability of the several amendments I have indicated. Nevertheless there is one negative comment that has to be made.

It is simply a fact that these new changes, however desirable they may be in themselves, introduce still further variations in the crazy-quilt pattern of assistance programs which has resulted from Canada's practice of dealing by categories with the problem of human need.

Consider the patchwork we have now: veterans' allowances as a federal program; old age assistance, blind allowances and disability allowances under federal-provincial auspices; mothers' allowances in all provinces; widows' pensions and dependants' allowances in one or two; and finally public assistance for the unemployable and the destitute, for which responsibility is shared variously between the provinces and their municipalities.

Each of these programs, as things are, has its own set of payments and governing regulations which may differ widely from those of the others. And yet all of them have the same objective, which is to provide basic relief for all people in serious financial need.

Surely we have now reached the point where steps can be taken to draw some at least of these programs together in a way that will ensure greater efficiency and equity.

In British Columbia efforts to unify existing provincial programs have been under way for some years and in Newfoundland, commencing on April 1 last, a new public assistance act came into force which will do away with existing categories and combine all provincial assistance programs except unemployment assistance.

It is to be hoped that these leads will be followed before long by the other provinces. The same need for simplicity and unity is to be found in assistance programs under federal-provincial auspices of which there are three at present, with a fourth in the offing for the unemployed as a result of the recent proposal by the Prime Minister.

Why would it not be desirable and feasible to bring these four programs, along with other categories that are exclusively a provincial

responsibility, into a single assistance program wide enough to take care of all appropriate contingencies? In this way we could ensure more uniform standards, although not necessarily equal payments across the country and, even more important, rid ourselves of local and provincial residence regulations which so often now stand as a barrier between needy families and the help they require.

Health Care

The western provinces continue to hold the lead in the field of health insurance. In British Columbia, where a public hospitalization program has been in operation since 1949, the government recently abolished individual premiums and is now financing the scheme entirely out of tax funds.

The most interesting development in recent months, however, is occurring in Alberta. This province, which for some years has offered hospital care at a nominal cost, is now branching out into the field of physicians' services as well. The proposal in its original form was for the government to pay one-third of the premium for all persons enrolled in Medical Services Incorporated, an existing private plan sponsored by the Alberta Medical Association, but it is understood a revision is being made to extend a similar subsidy to commercial insurance companies that meet the necessary conditions and are approved by the Academy of Medicine.

The hope is, of course, that through this degree of subsidy, coverage may be greatly if not universally extended. While it would be easy to point to the problems and pitfalls inherent in the Alberta approach, and particularly to the fact that even the reduced premium rate will be too high for the lowest income group, it is all to the good that an experiment of this kind should be undertaken in Canada.

The fact is that while Canadians generally and all political parties are agreed on the necessity of government action to bring comprehensive health care within the financial reach of the ordinary family, there is as yet no firm consensus regarding the means by which this can best be done. One may feel certain, therefore, that the experience of Alberta will be watched carefully by other provinces and that it will influence positively or negatively the kind of health plan they will ultimately adopt.

Interest in this whole question will of course be quickened in the months immediately ahead by the fact that health programs are on the agenda for the federal-provincial conference to be held next October. It will be recalled that the Canadian Welfare Council has had a committee studying health services for several years, and under its direction a pamphlet is at present being prepared which will discuss in an objective way the various problems and issues involved.

Federated Financing of Voluntary Agencies

So far we have been considering government programs. Another

item of major importance is the continued growth in the federated financing of voluntary agencies. During 1954 three new community chests were organized, which brings the total for Canada to 65, and 106 new agencies were admitted to chest membership.

The total amount raised by all chests in 1954 increased by 16.8 per cent to \$16,189,563. This is more than double the increase in any recent year.

At the national level, the Council's Community Chests and Councils Division and the Canadian Conference of National Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations for some time have been working together on a proposal to establish a national social welfare registry as a further contribution to the orderly financing of voluntary services.

In a word the proposed registry would be a clearing house and information bureau, making available to interested citizens and communities detailed information regarding national agencies: their service programs, form of organization and campaign plans.

For those national agencies desiring it, a budget review would also be undertaken as part of the registry's service. Inevitably in an undertaking of this kind requiring clearance and consultation with the boards of a considerable group of agencies, progress has had to be slow. However the draft plan has now been endorsed by many of them and should be ready to go into operation before the end of the present calendar year.

In the meantime, a secondary development has taken place of which notice should be taken. Due to pressure from local chests and requests from several national organizations, the Community Chests and Councils Division has been compelled to appoint an interim committee to provide a budget review service on request for national agencies that participate in local chest drives.

The point is that budget committees of local chests had had no very satisfactory way either of assessing the total needs of national organizations or of determining what is the appropriate share for them to assume of the total support required.

The new Interim Committee on National Agency Participation in Chests, to give it its full name, chaired by Mr. Robert Willson, has therefore a double task. It will not only review the national budgets submitted to it but also develop a fair share guide to help the chests in determining their individual responsibilities.

It is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of this new committee's work and of the reception its recommendations receive at the local level. In recent years there has been an undoubted trend, widely observable across the country, for the branches of national social welfare organizations to affiliate with community chests. This does not necessarily mean that all such agencies will or should follow suit. There may be

circumstances in which separate financing is preferable for all concerned. The fact is, however, that as community chests have achieved greater success in reaching their objectives, and as increasingly they have overcome an earlier tendency to be narrowly local in their sense of responsibility, more national organizations are voluntarily choosing to associate with them for the purpose of meeting their financial requirements.

We are now at a critical point in this development. If, as one hopes, things continue to go well the movement toward cooperative financing will grow in strength from year to year.

But if on the other hand national organizations come to feel that they are not receiving sympathetic understanding and equitable treatment, the present trend could easily be reversed, at any rate so far as those agencies are concerned that have demonstrated in the past their ability to provide for themselves.

These, then, very sketchily are a few of the major gains and developments that can be recorded for the year under review. If none of them is extraordinary or highly dramatic, taken together they can be seen as marking a continuance of the steady progress Canada has been making in recent years toward the goal of a comprehensive and well-ordered system of social welfare services.

Social Problems

In a report of this kind one needs to look not only at achievements but also at some of the social problems that have come into prominence during the year. I shall refer to only one of these, namely unemployment, about which so much discussion has taken place in recent months at all levels of government, in social agencies everywhere, and among a wide variety of citizen groups and organizations.

Here it is important to be clear at the outset about the situation with which we have to deal. There is no need to cry havoc in order to emphasize its seriousness. The moderate decline in business activity which occurred in 1954 is not necessarily the prelude to a large-scale depression and indeed the various indices of economic advances seem mostly to be pointing now in a favourable direction. Further, while unemployment figures this spring reached their highest level since the thirties, it should not be overlooked that the great majority of the families affected receive considerable protection through the unemployment insurance system.

Why then is there so much concern? Essentially for two reasons. First, income payments provided through unemployment insurance, however generous, cannot be regarded as in any real sense a substitute for useful work. We are therefore faced with the question of how to re-absorb into industry several hundred thousand unemployed workers and as well to provide openings for each year's new additions to the labour stock.

The second reason for our concern is even more immediately com-

elling. It is that among the currently unemployed there is a considerable group, anywhere from 100,000 to 150,000 people, who lack the minimum protection provided by unemployment insurance. For administrative or other reasons they have never been covered or, as in the case of many new entrants to the labour market such as young people and immigrants, they have not had sufficient time to qualify for benefits.

Unemployment Assistance

Let us look further at each of these two problems. The second, having to do with uncovered workers, has as many of you know received considerable of the Council's attention over the past several years. In December 1952 a carefully prepared report on the subject with recommendations for action was approved by the Board of Governors and subsequently presented to the federal and to all provincial governments. It was also distributed widely to interested organizations and groups throughout the country.

During this past winter, when it was evident the situation would become more acute than previously, renewed efforts were made by the Council to compel government attention. This time, instead of arguing for its own proposals, the Council laid primary emphasis upon the obligation of governments to get together to work out whatever plan seemed most satisfactory to them.

When other means failed, the Council even went to the length of offering to call a conference in its own name to which federal and provincial governments were invited, and only cancelled it at the last minute when assurances were received that its first proposal for an official conference would be implemented.

As you all know, a meeting of the provincial premiers called by the Prime Minister was held in Ottawa April 27 to 29 at which Mr. St. Laurent introduced in tentative form a specific proposal for assistance to the unemployed. This was more rapid action than any of us had dared hope for, and there is further encouragement in the decision reached to proceed at once with the formulation of a definite plan which, if approved by the federal and provincial ministers concerned, may become legislation before the close of the present session of Parliament.

One can therefore say that we are now within sight of our goal and feel reasonably confident that by next winter no unemployed worker will be turned away by the public authority when he is in need of financial help for himself and his family.

There is one other word I should like to say on this subject. Success, if it is achieved in securing a program of unemployed assistance this year, will be due to the efforts of many groups in Canada: the labour congresses, the churches, the press, progressive business organizations and various civic bodies, to mention only some.

But it is freely confessed by those in a position to know that the

Canadian Welfare Council was at least the precipitating cause of the events which have taken place in recent weeks. There is, I think, considerable evidence to show that it was the dramatic gesture on the part of your Board of Governors in offering to convene a federal-provincial conference itself which finally broke the log-jam we have been struggling with so long.

Further I think it may fairly be pointed out that the main features of the Prime Minister's proposal—the fact that the new program would be administered by the provinces thus eliminating duplicating machinery, that there would be no need to differentiate between the employable and the unemployable before granting assistance, and that the federal government's contribution would be on a sliding scale, rising with the severity of the situation—are all in line with the Council's own proposals.

Employment

The second aspect of the unemployment problem, that of providing work for the whole labour force, may be more difficult to deal with. We need to remember that our ability to maintain full employment throughout the post-war period was due in considerable degree to the presence of special factors: immense back-logs of consumer demand and world shortages after the war in the first instance, and more recently, especially since Korea, high defense expenditures which have now begun to level off. Further, during these years, with a virtually assured market for their goods, Canadian producers could tolerate a degree of looseness in their operations and still make a substantial profit.

We are now in a new period. Stiffening competition has compelled greater attention to production costs, with the result that not a few firms are turning out the same or even a greater quantity of goods with fewer workers than were required earlier. What this means is that in 1955 we might well be able to increase our national production even to the 25½ billion dollar figure forecast by the Minister of Finance and yet fail to close completely the existing employment gap.

It is not perhaps within the competence of a welfare official to suggest the special measures that may be necessary in these circumstances if we are to provide jobs for everyone. But there is one observation that might appropriately be made since it has to do with the economic role of social security programs.

Let me remind you that last year, 1954, when exports fell off six per cent and capital investment some five per cent, the total income of individuals in Canada, notwithstanding a high degree of unemployment, actually increased two per cent.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce referred to this in one of his speeches as "a remarkable achievement for a period in which we were experiencing difficulties". It was indeed a remarkable achievement but

little notice has been paid to the part social security payments played in bringing it about.

The fact is that through 1954 some 70 to 80 million dollars were being pumped into the economy each month from Canada's three largest social security programs: family allowances, old age pensions, and unemployment insurance. What, we may ask, would have happened to consumer spending if these great sums had not been forthcoming?

The moral of this experience should not be lost sight of as we step up our efforts at the present time to find means of restoring and maintaining full employment. A variety of methods will doubtless be necessary if we are to achieve the desired objective, among them inducements to private capital, increased public investment and reductions in taxation, to give two or three obvious examples.

Social Security and Employment

What I should like to emphasize, however—and I hope I shall not be accused of special pleading in doing so—is the employment-creating possibilities of extended social security. Indeed I think it could be shown that no method is likely to produce as much employment per unit of expenditure as increased payments of this kind.

The reason is clear enough. Such payments put at the disposal of the lowest income group will be spent immediately on basic necessities, thereby supplying a direct stimulus to production and hence to employment. By comparison public works, if they are to rise above the level of mere leaf-raking, will require time to yield results. And income tax cuts have a less quickening effect upon the economy since they provide relief to people who in many instances will save the difference instead of spending it on consumer goods.

It is unfortunate that this aspect of social security expenditure is not more widely understood. If it were there might be less disposition on the part of business leaders and others when a new measure is introduced to focus attention so completely on the costs involved.

The cost item is of course important and must be weighed carefully, but account should also be taken of the direct practical advantage which such measures bring to all social classes. The increased consumption they make possible is not only a boon to people who would otherwise be in need; it also benefits the more fortunately situated, manufacturers, farmers, the professional and middle classes, by ensuring a stable home market in which they can dispose of their goods and services.

One often hears it said that further extension of social security would undermine the private enterprise system. In the modern industrial state the exact opposite is more nearly true. One of the problems of private enterprise is that by reason of its dynamic qualities it tends continually to drive production ahead of consumption. Social security measures help to correct for this defect and at the same time result in a more efficient

working force and a higher standard of living for the whole population.

Essentially, of course, social security measures are advocated because of the protection they afford to ordinary individuals and families in time of need. It does no harm, however, to realize and on occasion proclaim, that they are a good business proposition as well.

FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

In March our Community Chests and Councils Division was fully manned—for a week Henry Stubbins was secretary, Tom Best was associate secretary and Bill Dyson was assistant secretary. Henry left almost at once for the Ottawa Community Chest. And now Tom has gone. Immediately after the Annual Meeting he departed to take over his job as executive director of the Community Chest in Muncie, Indiana. He had been on our staff for something over two years. We are missing him, and so is Bill Dyson who is holding the fort all by himself until the two senior posts are filled. This doesn't seem to bother him however—his aplomb is wonderful. • • •

Marthe Leduc has been on our staff as translator, and much more, since last August. She is now leaving us, for which we are sorry, to take training in social work, for which we are glad. She is going to St. Patrick's School of Social Welfare. One of her functions, beyond the call of duty, was to help us with our French. She has always been both patient and encouraging.

Mr. Donald Kearns replaced Miss Leduc at the end of May, coming from the administrative branch of the RCMP. • • •

The price of *CANADIAN WELFARE* has gone up from \$2.00 a year to \$2.50 a year. This change was made at the CWC Annual Meeting. Of course we hope all subscribers will eventually become members of the Council

(individual membership fees begin at \$5.00) and receive the magazine as part of their membership privileges.

Another change: in response to hints (if not something stronger) from libraries and others who like to bind their volumes of *CANADIAN WELFARE*, we have decided to number all pages in a volume consecutively, instead of numbering the pages in each issue separately. This will make it much easier to use the annual index. This number begins with page 65, because the May issue, the first in the volume, ended with page 64. Academic, perhaps, but we're gratified that so many people keep and use this magazine for many years. • • •

The article on "The Alcoholism Problem in Canada" is the second in a series emanating from the Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario. The first appeared in the November issue: "Problem Drinking and Social Workers", by Margaret Cork.

The article in this issue illustrates nicely how facts based on disinterested (not uninterested) investigation differ from the things stated as fact by people with prejudices and biases.

What a pity the word "disinterested" is used so often when "uninterested" is meant. It will soon be impossible to use "disinterested" to mean "not biased by self-seeking, impartial", because everyone will have forgotten that this is what it really means. Mr. Gibbins, thank goodness, hasn't forgotten—see his last paragraph. M.M.K.

CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS

IN the Council we always view the retirement of a president with real regret. After working closely and happily with one holder of the office, we are reluctant to see a change come. This is true in a very particular sense with respect to Lawrence Freiman whom we cannot easily think of as a *past* president.

During the two years he was president, Mr. Freiman made a place for himself in the Council which will always be his. Among the members of the board and staff, there is the feeling of respect due to any officer who has devoted himself to the interests and concerns of the Council with the zeal, dignity and enthusiasm which Mr. Freiman has shown. It is in no small part due to his energetic leadership that new quarters, talked about for many years, are about to become a reality.

We do not envy any person called upon to succeed Mr. Freiman but no one in the Council is better qualified to do so than Wallace McCutcheon, our new president.

Mr. McCutcheon has been a member of the Board of Governors since 1951 and has been an active member of the Executive and Finance Committees and most recently a vice-chairman of the Building Fund Committee.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Community Chest and last year served as Chairman of its Advance Gifts Committee. The fact that this Committee raised 102 per cent of its objective in the most successful campaign in several years speaks for the quality of leadership given by its chairman.

M. WALLACE
McCUTCHEON



As Vice-President and Managing Director of Argus Corporation, Mr. McCutcheon is a well known business leader. He is also a director of several other large Canadian corporations.

A native of London, Ontario, he is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Osgoode Hall. He is also an Associate of the Society of Actuaries and for several years was Assistant General Manager of the National Life Assurance Company. During the war years he served on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of which he was appointed Deputy Chairman in 1945.

Council members who attended the Annual Meeting had an opportunity to see our new president in action. They were delighted with the forthrightness and good humour he displayed as presiding officer at the Annual Dinner. Since his business responsibilities take him to many centres in Canada we hope he will also become a familiar figure to many more of our members.

The Council has already had the benefit of Mr. McCutcheon's skilful leadership in several aspects of its work. As president we know he will give generously of himself to the strengthening of the Council and its services.

READABILITY—AND CANADIAN WELFARE MAGAZINE

By CHARLES W. TISDALL

HERE are views on readability as it most closely concerns Canadian Welfare Magazine. They are taken in part from the brief paper presented at the recent Council Annual Meeting in Windsor.

Many professional—and amateur—writers today are familiar with the work of Dr. Rudolph Flesch. He's the man who developed standards of readability and clear writing. These were so effective that the Associated Press in the United States adopted them as a guide to its writers throughout the world. Of course, rules of readability cannot be hard and fast. At the moment the Flesch rules comprise one of the few standards writers have from which to judge their writing.

Dr. Flesch stresses short sentences, not more than nineteen words in each. Applying his principle to *Canadian Welfare*, a *Canadian Welfare* reader would find an average of THIRTY words in each sentence. Under Dr. Flesch's criteria this means that reading of *Canadian Welfare* is classed as difficult. True, in a recent issue there were single sentences containing as few as SIX words. One classic example contained ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO words! Most sentences contained from TWENTY-SEVEN TO THIRTY-SEVEN words.

Long, involved sentences bore the normal reader. The bored, indifferent reader soon puts down a magazine.

Long words and unnatural phrases comprise other obstacles for readers. Taking a critical look at *Canadian Welfare* a reader will find many long, involved, unfamiliar words and phrases. To improve the readability

of the magazine, then, use short words. Use familiar, short phrases. Long words make readers work harder. Even familiar, long words take more time and effort to get the meaning off the printed page. Dr. Flesch, of course, stresses short, simple words. He maintains that there should not be more than 150 syllables in every hundred words. The *Canadian Welfare* average is 150 syllables in every SEVENTY-FIVE words.

Here's another thought. Readers have a habit of dropping out after reading the lead paragraph of an article. To make them read on, that first all-important paragraph should be MORE readable than the rest of the story. The articles in *Canadian Welfare* should be interesting and even exciting, because social workers have such vital and thought-provoking stories to tell.

What are the conclusions? *Canadian Welfare* is a publication slanted to the professional welfare worker and those directly or indirectly concerned with welfare work. *Canadian Welfare* is a publication capable of reaching and influencing a much wider readership, if the magazine's readability factors are re-assessed and re-shaped.

Readability of *Canadian Welfare* magazine does not mean that editorial writers and contributors must blindly follow a tight formula. It DOES mean that every editorial and every article in *Canadian Welfare* should be written in such a way that every reader—the intellectual, the naïve, the thoughtful, the superficial, the young, the old, the intermittent and the regular reader—will read, understand, enjoy and remember!

JARGON¹

By DAVID DONNISON

IT is becoming fashionable to laugh at the jargon of social work. But mockery alone will not help. Let us rather approach the question in a spirit that befits social workers, trying first to understand the motives that prompt us to use jargon.

Every profession has a technical language for saying things which either cannot be said at all in everyday words, or cannot be said sufficiently briefly and precisely. This is obvious but too often forgotten.

Those who make indiscriminate attacks on the language of social work are apt to fall into the comforting delusion that everything can be said in plain words. Anything they cannot understand is needless mystery-mongering. This is ignorant and conceited. Social workers—like doctors, theologians and plumbers—sometimes need to say things which cannot be stated in Basic English.

Jargon is the bastard child of legitimate technical terms. All the examples that follow have been taken word for word from books, articles, memoranda and conversation. Many are accompanied by plain-language versions of the same statements, which illustrate the words a layman might use to say the same things.

These plain-language versions are often an incomplete translation; the same thing is being described, but something slightly different is being said about it. If an accurate translation into plain language is not possible, the jargon bears at least some traces of its legitimate ancestry.

Jargon is sometimes used for the

purpose of *mentioning the unmentionable*. Certain parts of the human body, for instance, have an enormous number of slang names.

Social work has its unmentionables, too. A great deal of tangled language is used to describe people who were once called "the poor"; we have "the underprivileged", "the socially disadvantaged", "the socially deprived", and so on. The word "cripple" is rapidly losing caste; we prefer to talk of "impaired development".

A democratically-minded director of a social agency found shortly after his appointment that one of the forms used by his predecessor was called a "directive". The form itself was useful, but its title carried a suggestion of authority which was unmentionable under the new regime. It was renamed an "assignment".

From this sort of thing spring other forms of jargon used for *saying rude things politely*. The way in which legitimate usages become debased for this purpose can be seen in the following rake's progress.

"Professor Jones feels me to be pretty threatening". (Professor Jones does not like me.)

"Professor Jones' lectures could be so structured as to provide a more meaningful learning experience". (Professor Jones' lectures could be improved.)

"Ah—Professor Jones! Let me share with you my uncertainty about your future." (We cannot employ you much longer, Professor Jones.)

The first of these statements has its legitimate uses—note how the plain-language version does *not* give a full paraphrase of what is often meant by it. The second is gruesome, but might

¹"Unintelligible or meaningless talk or writing; nonsense, gibberish . . . a barbarous, rude or debased language . . ."—Shorter Oxford Dictionary.

be justified as a hygienic way of saying something which would otherwise sound pretty poisonous. For the third there can be no excuse.

The next step is to use jargon for saying plain things vaguely. This is often a sign that the speaker wishes to take the sting out of a threatened conflict of opinion.

Two examples are: "He expressed his feelings in this area" (He said what he felt about this), and "Can we verbalise our values around this?" (What should be done about this?)

From here it is an easy step to the point at which words crumble into meaningless noises. "Adjust", "relate", "meaningful" and "identify" sometimes suffer this fate. The following uses of "identify" were noted over a few months of reading and listening.

"He closely identified himself with the life of the hobo on the road, in the 'jungle' . . ."

"Research courses (in schools of social work) now show closer identification with the problems of social agencies."

"YWCA members must develop an identification with the 'Y's' purposes."

"We must build a greater sense of agency-identification among committee members."

"Students must develop identification with the learning opportunities and educational objectives of the second year."

"Social workers dealing with adolescents may identify with the young person, the community and agency, or vice-versa."

"Perhaps I could be identified with

you in attempting to solve this problem."

A word that is used in so many different ways no longer has any meaning.

Jargon is sometimes a professional badge. After all, no one can understand lawyers and economists—why social workers? "Structured", "integrated" and "dynamic" are trade terms. But most of the examples already given are used in this way from time to time.

Any word or phrase that suggests technicality, mystery and prestige will do; the more incomprehensible it is, the better it serves its purpose of marking out the élite who understand it. Take, for instance, "at this point in time" (now), and "this course is contra-indicated" (this would be a stupid thing to do).

If a word is not long enough to impress, it can be decked with a tale of extra syllables as it progresses from noun ("insight") to adjective ("insightful") and back to noun ("insightfulness"); or from verb ("to serve") to noun ("service") and back to verb ("to service"); or from adjective ("social") to noun ("society") and back to adjective ("societal"). There is no limit to this game—why not "societality" and "societalitarian"?

But seriously, this is an important matter. The examples given here are not out of the mouths of babes and sucklings; they come from the mouths, and pens, of those who teach the babes and sucklings. More than any other profession, social workers rely on words as the tools of their trade. Let us keep these tools sharp.

The author of this article has spent two years in Canada doing teaching and research in connection with the Toronto School of Social Work. He is a first class honours graduate of Oxford University, and has published a book which is reviewed in this issue.

FEDERATED BUDGETTING

By HENRY STUBBINS

THE purpose of budgetting flows from the purpose of a chest: to finance its member agencies in such a way as to ensure stable, effective services which are needed to bring balance and adequacy to the total health and welfare program of the community.

A chest is much more than a joint campaign. It is a united effort of citizens and agencies to plan and finance a balanced program of voluntary health and welfare services. There should be no room for bargaining, for unfair pressures imposed on the budget committee, or arbitrary actions by the committee.

The budget committee needs to study each agency's program as well as its financial figures and budget request. It must weigh needs for different kinds of services. This requires considerable judgment, which should be based on as many pertinent facts as possible in order to reduce the amount of guesswork and intuition.

Actually the budgetting process, because of its widespread public relations implications, has a direct long-run bearing on the community's response to the annual campaign.

The community review of budgets is a unique contribution of the chest movement. But in spite of its special

significance to the chest, to the community and to planning generally, it seems to me that, by and large, we don't make the most of it.

Deficit Financing

The community chest is anchored firmly on the principle of deficit financing of current operations. I often wonder how well this principle is understood. Some chests have taken responsibility for capital needs, and providing contingency funds for unforeseen emergencies has become common practice. But these are only refinements of the principle.

When agencies feel that deficit financing is an insidious means of keeping them just one step ahead of insolvency, then it's because we haven't convinced them of the principle or haven't applied it properly, very often the latter.

It is a system of financing which pays off the operating deficits of the chest agencies, that is, the total expenditures minus non-chest income, agreed upon in advance through the budgetting process.

But the approved budget is not irrevocably fixed for the year. Conditions may change and the actual agency experience may not correspond to the estimates. The agency may therefore need more or less than the allocation agreed upon.

When this article was written Henry Stubbins was on the staff of the Canadian Welfare Council, as secretary of the Community Chests and Councils Division. He is now, he says, trying to practise what he preaches as executive director of the Ottawa Community Chest. The illustration is by Don Hurwitz, executive director of the Montreal Federation of Jewish Community Services, who obviously has several talents.

This is very often a point of friction between the chest and the agencies. An agency may feel that the chest is exercising unreasonable control and penalizing economy when it requires the return of a surplus. Conversely, the chest may resent unavoidable deficits.

But in spite of many difficulties in its application, the principle is sound: a central community purse to finance all programs adequately, avoiding half a dozen surpluses and half a dozen deficits among the various services.

Trouble will arise if there are any prejudices, or preconceived notions in the budget committee; if the feeling of power over control of allocations overshadows the committee's heavy responsibility for the stewardship of community funds; if the chest is flexible in one direction only, that is, in accepting surpluses if there is a court room atmosphere with the agency in the unenviable position of pleading a case or, conversely, if the agency subjects the budget to high pressure tactics and finally, if the system of line budgeting, which is our most accurate device for making budget estimates, is so rigidly applied that it places the agency in a financial strait-jacket.

These are some of the hazards in applying the principle of deficit financing to budgeting. But they can be avoided.

The Budget Committee

It is apparent that the personnel of the budget committee is the most important ingredient in the process. I suppose that is true of any undertaking: leadership is the decisive factor.

But scarcely less important are accurate facts about needs in different fields of welfare work and in different

parts of the community. And accurate facts about needs are difficult to gather and even more difficult to compare. Concern felt by the community about a need is very often an important factor, and this should be reflected in the work of the budget committee.

The budget committee's job is perhaps the most demanding one in the chest. Members need unusual qualifications, and while the committee should not be unduly large, it should reflect every major interest in the community. There is much to be said for involving a large number of people in the budgeting process because of the rich educational experience which comes from the work.

To ensure that the agencies are equal partners with contributors, a common procedure is to have the welfare council nominate part of the budget committee.

My own bias is on the side of large budget committees, with sub-committees for the various fields of service, each of which may be as large as the main budget committee. However, this involves additional staff work and consequently a greater investment of administrative expenses by the chest, and this must be considered when committees are set up.

Members of budget committees should be people with a broad community view, people who are objective in their thinking, who enjoy the confidence of the community and who are recognized for integrity and ability as leaders.

They should have knowledge of health and welfare problems, be familiar with the agencies' services and be willing to work and give the necessary time to the committee job.

The following major interests should, so far as possible, be repre-

sented on the committee: a) business, industry, and organized labor; b) the agencies, preferably through laymen who have had experience on several agency boards; c) the chest board and campaign organization — this is important in order to make the campaign people aware of the needs, and help develop conviction among them about the campaign goal; d) the welfare council, because it has the necessary information about social problems and agency plans; e) the principal religious faiths; and f) others with technical knowledge of value to the committee.

The Program Review

The basic factual material for the annual budget review is, of course, the budget report and service report of the agency. The standard budget form used by chests is relatively well developed.

But service reporting, because of the great difficulty of standardizing the many different units of measurement found in the different fields of welfare work, needs considerable refinement and improvement.

Welfare councils are making encouraging contributions to this side of the work as they become better staffed and able to carry on beyond their minimal functions.

For budgeting purposes we need measurable service units which will reflect expenditures by volume of service. But the reports to the budget committee should also describe the services, particularly new ones, and special problems or unmet needs which have been encountered.

I have already referred to the conference, which is designed to get the facts clearly on the table with a view to reaching a meeting of minds concerning the agency budget. I think it's



DID YOU SAY "TIGHTEN THAT BELT"?

wise to recognize frankly that there will be tensions at the budget conference, since the agency is very much concerned about what is going to happen, and the chest never has enough money to meet all the demands.

Well planned conferences can be a big factor in gradually building up mutual confidence between chest and agencies over the years.

Miss Violet Sieder, formerly of Community Chests and Councils of America, has referred to budgeting as "planning in action". She says that a budget is a plan of operation, not just a balance between income and expenditures.

The Council's Role

We are concerned with how each agency is related to every other in the community; and to what extent the total sum arrived at meets or fails to meet the community's total needs. The budget committee therefore needs the help of a planning body, which can relate agency budgets to

each other in terms of existing needs, resources and available financing support. Such a planning body is the welfare council.

The council is an important partner in the budgeting process. Some of the ways it can help, depending on the amount of staff time it has available, are:

- By helping agencies prepare meaningful service reports, which describe their purpose and program, and indicate volume of service and any special difficulties the agency is encountering.

- By devising a set of written standards for each field of welfare work, which, among other things, would assist the budget committee in evaluating the quality and effectiveness of an agency's work.

- By preparing brief annual surveys of the local welfare field, listing all the agencies, public and private, their functions, expenditures, volume of service, and the problems and gaps in each field, to help the budget committee get a picture of the place of the Red Feather agencies in the total situation.

- By developing principles governing the division of responsibility between public and private agencies, particularly in respect of financing, so that private funds will go for private responsibilities and public funds for public.

- By preparing reports on unmet needs, indicating priorities for chest financing, so that new needs may be provided for in the campaign goal in an orderly manner, and funds may be systematically shifted to programs which are becoming important.

- And finally, by undertaking special intensive studies of particular agencies or problems as required by the budget committee.

The Financial Analysis

The financial analysis in most communities is somewhat more developed than the program review. All expenditures should be examined with a

view to determining their consistency with program plans.

Is non-chest income realistic? Are fees for service consistent with sound social policy? Are allowances for price fluctuations uniform for all agencies?

It may help to compare the distribution of the chest dollar to the various fields in different cities. Significant differences among cities in this respect may reflect differences in chest membership, public agency development, etc., and would raise questions for further exploration.

The proportion of an agency's total budget financed by the chest, particularly in a time series over a span of years, might show interesting trends in agency self-support.

The salary budget is, of course, a major part of the total budget, since most of our agencies operate programs providing skilled services to the community. Chests use a wide variety of methods in dealing with salaries. There is a marked trend towards encouraging agencies to develop uniform classification systems, with job definitions and qualifications and salary ranges specified.

Some chests will tend to give preferential treatment to the salary budgets of agencies which have developed written personnel policies. Whatever system is used (percentage increase for all salaries, or detailed line review of individual positions), the chest should not interfere with the agency's right to make the actual decisions concerning the individual salaries.

In the detailed line-by-line review of each agency's budget, we are trying to get at an estimate of the total expenditures for the coming year, and the amount needed to balance the budget.

We want to get as close as we can to the actual financial experience of the agency for the past year, and modify this actual experience by anticipated price changes and necessary volume and program changes.

Agencies are entitled to a full explanation of any change made by the budget committee, a second conference if necessary, and a final appeal to the board, if agreement cannot be reached.

If reductions are necessary because of campaign failure, then agencies are entitled to individual treatment, rather than the so-called equal treatment of a flat percentage cut across the board, which is, of course, not equal at all, since agencies get varying proportions of their total budgets from the chest, and thus feel a flat across-the-board cut quite differently.

Year Round Administration

With respect to year round administration and budget controls, it seems to me that three things are important: the use of standard monthly or quarterly report forms for financial and service reporting; availability of the budget committee twelve months of the year for conferences with agencies; a middle course in respect of changes in the approved budgets of the agencies.

I think it's wise to avoid too rigid regulation but necessary to control shifts in large amounts. It is sound to proceed on the assumption that the agency knows its own position best, but that the budget committee knows overall community conditions best.

No changes should be permitted which affect total income or total expenditures, without budget committee approval. Approval should also be required for any major change within the totals, especially if the change involves commitments for

additional expenditures in subsequent years, such as salary increase at the end of the year. With these exceptions, agencies should be given full freedom to operate within their budgets.

Some Policies

Chests have found that it is good policy to codify their budget procedures, as these are developed, in the form of an official budget manual containing an up-to-date record of current budget policies. This gives the agencies a feeling of confidence in the process, and tends to reduce the danger of arbitrary action, unfair pressures, etc. Some of the more generally accepted chest budget policies are:

- Chest allocations are for current operating expenditures only, including minor repairs and normal replacements of equipment. Depreciation reserves are generally not permitted in the operating budget, but more and more chests are setting up central contingency funds to provide for unforeseen major emergency repairs.

Some chests are also taking responsibility for capital needs: it is logical to extend chest financing to capital needs if the principle is sound for operating needs. However, the great majority of chests look upon capital needs as the agency's responsibility, although chest approval of changes is required, since capital expenditures may affect future operating costs.

- Small gifts direct to agencies are generally considered as operating revenue, large gifts as capital income (but interest on the latter is treated as operating income).

- Interest on debts is a chest responsibility if the debts were incurred prior to the agency's entry into the chest, or if the debt was incurred subsequently and approved by the chest. Otherwise the chest is not responsible.

- Surpluses are generally applied as income of the agency in the following

year, or otherwise revert to the chest. But the chest should also be prepared to approve and finance deficits which were reasonably incurred.

Summary

I have suggested that budgetting is probably the most important activity of the chest, and that the principle of deficit financing is sound. The chest in its function of trusteeship of community funds has a continuing responsibility to assure itself that the money is spent for the purposes approved and that it is spent efficiently and wisely. But sound administration requires sufficient flexibility to permit revisions and modifications to meet changing needs during the year.

Personnel of the budget committee is the most important ingredient in the process. We need a representative committee, with regular turnover of membership, possessing the necessary statesmanship to cope with the inevitable tensions arising in the budgetting process.

The committee's tools are the standard budget and service reports, both the annual and monthly or quarterly. Budget conferences at the intensive annual review and throughout the year are required. The budget study includes a program study as well as a financial analysis, and implies working with the welfare council.

Year round administration should follow a middle course between control of overall expenditures and flexibility with regard to changes within the budget, so that line budgetting does not become a financial strait-jacket. Written budget policies are desirable.

If done well, budgetting can be the most important public relations job of the chest, ensuring that both contributors and member agencies are satisfied. A good budgetting process develops conviction about the campaign goal among the volunteer workers and the general public.

Applications are invited for the position of:

DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIAL PLANNING SECTION OF THE COMMUNITY CHEST AND COUNCIL OF GREATER VANCOUVER

Applicant must be a graduate of a recognized School of Social Work with substantial administrative experience. Experience in the field of community organization is desirable but not essential.

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Executive Director

Community Chest and Council
505 Hamilton Street
VANCOUVER, B.C.

ACROSS CANADA



Ontario Welfare Council

The annual meeting of the Ontario Welfare Council was held in Toronto on June third. Conferences were held on the needs of the mentally defective, public assistance, rehabilitation of the handicapped and staff training needs. The general business meeting included the report of the executive director, Bessie Touzel, and summaries of the conference sessions. At the annual dinner in the evening the President gave his report and Mr. Anthony Adamson, chairman of the Children's Aid and Welfare Society of Peel County spoke on the implications for welfare programs in "Growing Pains in Municipal Administration."

Silver Anniversary in B.C.

The University of British Columbia School of Social Work celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on May 20. A banquet was held in the evening, with Dr. Katherine Kendall, educational consultant of the Council on Social Work Education, as speaker. Dedication services were held on Friday, April 29, and Sunday, May 1, in Beth Israel Synagogue, Holy Rosary Cathedral and Christ Church Cathedral, to which professional social workers, volunteers, members of religious orders and other friends of the School were invited.

Meeting of Rehabilitation Coordinators

June 15, 1955

At the first conference of its kind in Canada, eight recently-appointed

provincial coordinators of rehabilita-

tion met in Ottawa in April. During the week of the conference, the coordinators took part in a meeting of the executive committee of the National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, where the progress of the over-all national program was discussed.

The purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for the coordinators to discuss mutual problems with officials of the three federal government departments concerned with the national rehabilitation program: the Departments of Labour, National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs.

Each of the provincial officials is engaged in setting up a system for locating the persons in his province who could benefit from rehabilitation and for developing methods of guiding these people through the various stages of the rehabilitation process. Each is responsible within his own province for coordinating the work of the government and voluntary agencies which provide services in this field.

Provincial coordinators are appointed under a federal-provincial agreement which makes federal funds available for the sharing of the costs involved.

Canadian Delegates at WHO

The Eighth Assembly of the World Health Organization was held in Mexico City on May 10.

The head of the Canadian delegation was Dr. P. E. Moore, director of Indian Health Services of the Depart-

ment of National Health and Welfare. Parliamentary advisers on the delegation were Dr. Gustave Roy, member of parliament for Labelle, and Dr. W. G. Blair, member for Lanark. The technical adviser was Dr. O. H. Curtis, Chief Health Officer for Prince Edward Island, and the delegation was assisted by M. A. C. Anderson, counsellor at the Canadian Embassy, Mexico City, on behalf of the Department of External Affairs.

Mental Health Study in Quebec

A project to study the emotional outlook and attitude toward life of Quebec City's 23,000 school children will be supported by a \$25,500 national health grant, it was announced in April. The study will be carried out by a team composed of a social worker, a psychologist and a mental health nurse. Children requiring individual treatment will be referred to the Medical-Social Centre, a child guidance clinic.

Community Leadership for Indians

Representatives from several Indian reserves in southern Ontario attended a course in Community Leadership at the Six Nations Reserve early this spring. The course was a week long and was designed to develop leadership for community organization of recreation and welfare activities on Indian reserves. It was under the joint direction of the Community Programmes Division of the Ontario Department of Education and the Welfare Division of the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, assisted by the Recreation Director for the City of Brantford.

Housing Study in Winnipeg

A defeated by-law in 1953 crushed plans for a public housing project in Winnipeg, but the problem of families being unable to pay the current rents for minimum standard housing still remained. The Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg was requested to coordinate the work of community groups, study the problem and submit a report and recommendations.

115 agencies and organizations were invited to attend meetings of the Welfare Council Housing Committee. The Committee took two important steps. The first was to request the City Council to conduct a full-scale survey of one large district of the City and this survey is in progress at the present time. The second was to appoint a sub-committee to give intensive study to all available information and to bring in suggestions to the Committee as a whole.

The sub-committee has toured the city to examine housing conditions at first hand. It consulted with the Department of Architecture at the University of Manitoba with a view to doing necessary research and enlisting help of students. The current study is concentrated on all possible housing plans short of subsidized housing, with the main question being whether or not minimum standard housing can be provided without subsidy.

Toronto Institute and Workshop

The Toronto Welfare Council took part in two important educational projects last winter. With the National Council of Jewish Women, Toronto Section, it sponsored an institute on "The Volunteer and the Professional

—Partners in Service”. Workshops on the four major areas of service, health, recreation, child and family, and old age, were held. Mrs. Ruth Lucas, director of the Central Volunteer Bureau, Cleveland, and Miss Katharine Brooks, a volunteer worker from Cleveland, took part. Approximately 400 people attended.

The Division on Child and Family Welfare held a workshop for institutional workers and caseworkers working with children in institutions. Three sessions were held a week apart with outstanding speakers on subjects of practical value to workers in institutions.

Beaconsfield Training School

A new training school for English-speaking Catholic girls was recently opened at Beaconsfield, Quebec, by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Seminar on Welfare Services

Late in May a seminar on Welfare Services in Your Community was held by the Labour Participation Committee of the Community Chest in cooperation with the Council of Social Planning, London, Ontario.

The seminar gave a well-rounded picture of the kinds of service offered in a community: the two kinds of welfare services, public and private; the kinds of public welfare services; services apart from material assistance; services provided by private voluntary agencies; and an interpretation of the community chest.

Social Workers in Government Services

The Civil Service of Canada has recently advertised for well-qualified social workers for the Mental Health Divi-

sion, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, and the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The first position involves acting as consultant in psychiatric social work, advising on the utilization of the mental health grant in training and employment of social workers, acting in liaison with professional social work organizations, conducting surveys of psychiatric social work in the field of mental health, giving professional assistance in the preparation of material on mental health public education.

The second job involves studying and reporting upon general living conditions of Indians in the Maritime Provinces; assisting Indian Affairs Branch field officials in providing welfare services to the Indian population; providing direct casework services in certain cases; organizing short courses in care of children and domestic skills; encouraging and assisting community organization for welfare and recreational programs; cooperating with Indian Health Services personnel in respect to health problems where social factors are involved.

Both positions require high educational qualifications and long experience, as well as administrative competence.

National Association of Social Workers

A new professional organization in the field of social work in the United States will come into being on October first, with an initial membership of 20,000 professional social workers.

Members of the seven existing national groups have voted overwhelmingly to dissolve their separate groups and to support a unified organization. The present groups are: the American Association of Group Workers, American Association of Medical Social Workers, American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, American Association of Social Workers, Association for the Study of Community Organization, National Association of School Social Workers and Social Work Research Group.

It is expected that the new organization will make possible planning and activity in dealing with such issues as social legislation, education for professional practice, research, and recruitment of social workers, in a way that was not possible for any one of the present seven organizations.

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of Winnipeg

184 Alexander Avenue
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ABOUT



PEOPLE

Norma Touchburn is retiring at the end of June. She has been supervisor of the family service department, Neighbourhood Workers Association of Toronto, since 1935. Before this she was caseworker and district secretary in the agency for several years.

Miss Touchburn has served on several committees of the Family and Child Welfare Division, Canadian Welfare Council, including the Division's executive committee.

Gladys Dunn became welfare administrator in the civil defence division of the Department of National Health and Welfare on March 15.

Clarence Halliday, executive director of the Ottawa Children's Aid Society, was elected president of the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies at its annual meeting in Toronto on May 19.

J. M. Anguish has left the executive directorship of the Edmonton Community Chest and Council to become executive director of the Community Chest and Planning Council of London, Ontario.

Mrs. Gordon Graydon has been appointed judge of the Juvenile and Family Court of Peel County, Ontario.

Sr.-Major James Dickinson of the Salvation Army died in March. He was superintendent of the Army's men's social service work in Quebec City. He attended the municipal court sessions regularly and assisted the presiding judges in returning unfortunates to their families. He was particularly active in work with homeless men.

Margaret (Newton) Kirkpatrick was appointed lecturer and admissions officer of the Toronto University School of Social Work in April, succeeding Marion Shiell who was obliged to resign for health reasons. Mrs. Kirkpatrick had been assistant executive secretary of the Toronto Welfare Council since 1951.

James P. Robb became public relations director for the Montreal Red Feather Services on March 14, replacing Harold V. Chambers who has resigned to take another position.

Mary McPhedran has been appointed secretary of the committee on the welfare of the aged of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council. She had been acting secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division after her retirement as executive director of the Vancouver Family Welfare Bureau in 1953.

Dr. K. Hazell became medical consultant in the Medical Rehabilitation and Disability Advisory Service, Department of National Health and Welfare, on April 16. He was previously a consultant physician in England.

Fred Rowe is the new Minister of Public Welfare for Newfoundland, following **Dr. Herbert Pottle's** resignation from the Cabinet in April. Dr. Rowe also has the portfolio of Mines and Resources.

Ernest Majury is the new superintendent of the Peel County Children's Aid Society. He was previously on the head office field staff of the Child Welfare Branch, Ontario Department of Public Welfare.

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Applicants should state educational background, experience, and salary required.

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Needed in the fall of 1955.

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of the City of Guelph
and the County of Wellington**

requires an

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 1st

Apply to:

MRS. ALLAN JONES
Secretary
129 Strange Street
GUELPH, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE

I've just had a quick glance over the special issue on Old Age and think it's splendid. I especially liked the article "Red Feather on Problems of the Aging", and the "Different Views" on page 34.

I know it's my own personal reaction to be a bit critical of "old age" programs (on the verge of heading in that direction myself!) because we're confronted in our own family with two highly individualistic old people who refuse absolutely to be manipulated by *any* of the current theories in regard to the aged (more power to them!).

My father, for instance, has solved his problem by ignoring the passing of time and simply refusing to acknowledge that change of any kind in regard to himself is a reality. If his environment has changed, it shouldn't have, a view which creates a kind of Alice in Wonderland atmosphere for all concerned.

In a changing society like ours, it's an impossibility to expect the environment to remain intact for eighty years, and yet that's what many of the older people of my father's generation have continued to expect. That of course can be largely a matter of temperament—but, whatever causes it, it can't be dealt with by "re-education" or anything else.

Just like the old Toronto woman who keeps on waiting patiently for the Yonge street car, although the subway has been in operation for months. If the street car isn't running, it should be. The idea that it's replaced by something else just doesn't enter her mind.

(NAME OF CORRESPONDENT
WITHHELD)

I am writing you in reference to Dr. Dixon's article entitled "Social Workers in Mental Health Clinics", which appeared in the March 1955, issue of *Canadian Welfare*. I agree that much more needs to be accomplished in the direction of recognizing and of defining the role of the social worker in the psychiatric clinic.

It is true that in certain agencies such as a children's aid society, where specific law constitutes the operating policy, social workers are required to "investigate" and often arouse antagonistic attitudes of individuals toward them, and toward the whole profession. It is also true that many social workers today are not highly skilled or well selected.

These things may help to explain the discouraging or disparaging attitudes on the part of the public, including public health authorities, toward social workers. This may in some way affect the amount these authorities are prepared to offer as remuneration for social services in clinics.

I do, however, take issue with the specific proposal that to remedy this situation in the mental health clinic the professional worker's name be changed from "social worker" to "psychiatric caseworker". Casework, when applied to the field of social work, is the process of directly helping individual persons or families with interpersonal and environmental problems. By and large it is casework, as it affects patients' eventual mental health or improvement, that occupies a large part of the clinic social worker's time and effort.

However, the social worker's function is not limited to casework. Some mental health clinics offer help to patients and family members through the group process as well as through casework. This kind of program may require group work skills of the social worker.

Since a mental health clinic is a service for the public in a given community, it must operate within a community framework. It must establish and maintain appropriate relations with a variety of other resources, and must represent itself as a segment of total community service. The social worker as a member of the clinic team has a definite responsibility not only to his individual clients, but also to the clinic and to the community. Often activities in this area are not related immediately to cases and casework, but are more directly functions of clinic administration and organization, and of community organization.

Therefore, because the job of the social worker in the present day mental health clinic transcends his primary responsibility of direct help to individual patients, I do not feel that "caseworker" is an adequate term to describe his role.

Agencies and institutions which employ social workers differ widely in purpose and structure. This might imply a certain variability in the kinds of social difficulties encountered, the manner and extent of the worker's service, and special knowledge about his particular setting.

For instance, as I work in a psychiatric setting, I want to know not only the aims and purposes of the service, and the way it is organized and structured, but also certain specific things about psychiatric treat-

ment, the ethics and operation of the medical and psychiatric professions, the legislation and regulations regarding hospitalization of mental patients, and specific knowledge about the various kinds of mental illness; and the implications for psychiatric treatment. It is medical, psychiatric, and legal information which is related to social work skills within which I must function.

Similarly if I worked with a juvenile court, as probation officer, which is essentially a social work job, I would want to know specific things about court procedures, the laws regarding juvenile delinquency, the training school systems, and the procedures involved in committal to training school. This is specific information which is not strictly social work, but is related to working efficiently in that particular setting.

The term "psychiatric", when prefixed to "social worker" simply indicates that the practitioner is associated with a psychiatric service. It does not imply that his orientation toward helping people with social problems is fundamentally different from that of social workers in other settings.

I believe that if a new name is to be found, it must be thoroughly inclusive. Until such time as a better term is found, "social worker" is adequate, and the profession must take heed to represent it well.

LESLIE A. WEST,
Social Worker

*Mental Health Clinic,
Ottawa Civic Hospital.*

May I say a few words about the note in your February 1 issue concerning the recent Ontario Supreme Court decision involving the Re-

ciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act?

In addition to the question of lack of jurisdiction in the inferior courts which you mention, there was another important reason why this order made by a magistrate in England against an Ontario resident was declared unenforceable.

The section of the Act to which the Ontario Appeal Court took exception provides that "it shall be open to the person on whom the summons was served to raise any defence that he might have raised in the original proceedings had he been a party thereto *but no other defence.*"

It was considered that this provision has the effect of surrendering the civil rights of a person resident in Ontario to a foreign jurisdiction—something that the provincial legislature has no power to do.

The same constitutional objection would apply to an order of this kind regardless of whether it were referred to the Supreme Court of Ontario or to an inferior court such as the Family Court or Magistrate's Court.

The decision of the five judges of the Ontario Supreme Court sitting on appeal in this case was unanimous in refusing to enforce the order. The judgment runs to twelve and one-half pages. The issues were discussed in some detail in an article by this writer in *The Social Worker*, December, 1954, p. 8.

SVANHUIT JOSIE

Ottawa

June 15, 1955

We should really head this

"HELP WANTED"

because that's just how we feel.

We need

A casework supervisor

Trained or experienced workers.

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RESULTS OF COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGNS IN CANADA FOR 1955

	Number of Member Services	Population Served	Amount Raised for 1954	1955 Objective	Amount Raised for 1955	Percentage of Objective for 1955	Percentage of Amount Raised for 1954	Per Capita Contribution
Bell	6	20,000	\$ 26,730	\$ 30,000	\$ 26,342	87.8	98.5	\$ 1.32
Bell	8	23,000	35,456	41,730	39,480	94.6	111.3	1.72
Bell	10	52,500	119,289	140,000	141,546	101.1	118.6	2.69
† Bell	25	168,000	3 84,060	390,000	379,065	97.2	98.7	2.26
Chatham	11	24,000	58,627	63,000	53,327	84.6	90.9	2.22
Claresholm	16	5,000	7,200	8,000	8,524	106.6	118.4	1.71
Cornwall	7	30,000	20,244	34,500	34,780	100.8	171.8	1.16
Deep River	7	3,000	5,454	6,000	6,385	106.4	117.1	2.13
Edmonton	32	220,000	292,000	331,000	332,177	100.4	113.7	1.51
Espanola	9	4,500	9,001	10,000	9,030	90.3	100.3	2.01
Fort William	9	34,000	46,650	48,000	47,750	99.5	102.3	1.40
Galt	9	21,000	41,500	55,000	55,000	100.0	132.5	2.62
† Granby	4	26,000	31,280	36,000	36,050	100.1	115.2	1.38
Guelph	11	34,000	51,280	62,000	57,357	92.5	111.8	1.69
Halifax	19	100,000	163,500	177,000	178,700	100.9	109.3	1.79
Hamilton	30	223,000	471,300	511,403	507,527	99.2	107.7	2.28
Hull	13	46,000	44,697	60,100	57,140	95.1	127.8	1.24
Joliette	20	19,487	36,605	36,000	41,087	114.1	112.2	2.11
Kelowna	16	10,500	21,740	21,900	20,720	94.6	95.3	1.97
Kingston	13	50,000	70,000	80,000	79,300	99.1	113.2	1.59
† Kirkland Lake	10	18,400	31,380					
† Kitchener-Waterloo	17							

NO REPORT

NO REPORT

NO REPORT

NO REPORT

Lachine	6	33,255	24,143	38,500	24,723	64.2	102.4	.74
Lethbridge	19	26,000	63,875	67,500	70,000	103.7	109.6	2.69
Lindsay	7	10,000	13,100	13,000	13,228	101.8	101.0	1.32
Lloydminster	8	3,000	6,006	8,000	6,912	86.4	115.1	2.30
London	13	120,000	247,210	300,000	321,855	107.3	130.2	2.68
Moncton	11	50,000	New Campaign 96,427	96,427	102,899	106.7	—	2.06
Montreal Welfare Federation	27	275,000	1,467,000	1,685,000	1,520,000	90.2	103.6	5.53
† " Federation of Catholic Charities	28	90,000	536,278	612,000	550,100	89.8	102.6	6.11
† " Federation of French Charities	33	700,000	1,407,270	1,400,000	1 56,536	109.8	109.2	2.20
" Federation of Jewish Community Services	8	92,000	470,000	516,000	494,000	95.7	105.1	5.37

Federation of Jewish Community Services		8	92,000	470,000	516,000	494,000	95.7	105.1	5.37
† Moose Jaw.....	11	26,000	38,000	40,000	31,900	79.8	83.9	1.23	
New Westminster.....	24	65,000	64,000	137,000	7,000	100.0	214.1	2.11	
Niagara Falls.....	9	50,000	69,000	80,000	3,000	82.5	95.6	1.32	
Norfolk County (Simcoe).....	6								
Oshawa.....	17	48,800	126,588	120,000	127,039	105.9	100.3	2.60	
Ottawa.....	30	220,000	469,162	505,961	543,998	107.5	115.9	2.47	
† Peterborough.....	11	41,000	96,665	105,000	96,272	91.7	99.6	2.35	
Port Arthur.....	11	36,195	45,548	50,000	50,105	100.2	110.0	1.38	
† Preston.....									
Quebec City.....	36		381,512	385,000	440,048	114.3	115.3	1.33	
“ “ Joint Services.....	3	{ 355,155	23,492	30,000	22,612	75.4	96.3	1.85	
Regina.....	20	73,000	129,489	135,000	135,510	100.3	104.6	.47	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	2	89,000	New Campaign	35,000	42,000	120.0	—	2.04	
St. Catharines.....	26	100,000	165,000	185,000	203,601	110.1	123.4	3.04	
St. Jean.....	10	21,000	55,500	63,900	63,921	100.0	115.2	1.42	
† St. Jerome.....	11	23,250	31,778	34,700	33,000	95.1	103.8	2.14	
† St. Thomas-Elgin.....	11	40,000	101,500	83,000	85,644	103.2	84.3	1.02	
Saint John.....	7	70,000	69,400	75,000	71,350	95.1	102.8	2.08	
Sarnia.....	13	40,000	78,150	81,400	83,200	102.2	106.5	1.48	
Saskatoon.....	16	56,000	76,841	82,224	82,963	100.9	107.9	.77	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	8	35,722	28,327	37,000	27,547	74.5	97.2	.99	
Sherbrooke-Lennoxville.....	5	{ 60,000	20,210	21,000	18,400	87.6	91.0	1.38	
“ Campagne de Charité.....	14		30,058	50,000	40,500	81.0	134.7	2.28	
Stratford.....	8	19,300	28,462	29,550	26,683	90.3	93.7	1.48	
Sudbury.....	15	50,000	112,000	130,000	114,000	87.7	101.8	2.85	
Three Rivers.....	15	55,000	New Campaign	66,800	81,347	121.8	—	4.98	
Toronto.....	68	1,254,001	2,828,621	3,575,000	3,575,611	100.0	126.4	3.30	
Trail.....	30	15,000	70,627	75,000	74,750	99.7	105.8	1.87	
Vancouver.....	52	453,600	1,151,500	1,704,000	1,498,500	87.9	130.1	.76	
Victoria.....	17	105,000	182,098	203,000	196,104	96.6	107.7	2.64	
Whitby.....	6	5,800	4,802	5,150	4,388	85.2	91.4	2.57	
† Windsor.....	11	140,000	338,000	365,000	370,250	101.4	109.5		
Winnipeg.....	35	347,300	770,143	890,000	894,500	100.5	116.1		
Totals.....	1,020	6,426,765	13,789,348	16,257,745	15,990,283	98.4	115.9	\$2.49	

† - Spring campaigns.

‡ - Includes combined appeal with St. Mary's Hospital

Reported to May 12, 1955

Compiled by the Community Chests and Councils Division

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 Cooper Street, Ottawa 4, Canada

THE 35th ANNUAL MEETING

BRIGHT skies, brilliant sunlight, the temperature soaring to 80 but a delightful breeze keeping us cool; the women blossoming into gay summer frocks and the men looking as though they wished they could; the deep blue of the river, touched with white caps; ships great and small gliding by against the striking Detroit skyline; Windsor looking its best and welcoming the conference with enthusiastic friendliness . . . this was the setting for the Council's first visit *en masse* to southwestern Ontario.

It is some time since the Council met in a city of comparable size and location, and some anxious thought was given to the question of convenience and of travel timetables, both train and plane. However, the general view of those present appears to have been that the Board of Governors made the right decision in accepting the very kind invitation of the Windsor Community Welfare Council to hold the annual meeting in the Border City.

Every province in Canada was represented. And if meeting rooms were unduly crowded on one or two occasions, many commented on the homelike, friendly atmosphere of a comparatively small hotel, whose staff, incidentally, could not have been more accommodating and obliging.

Our warmest thanks go to the Windsor Community Welfare Council for making the arrangements that made the meetings run so smoothly. And we must make special mention of the Windsor volunteers who gave such splendid service at strategic times and places.

DIVISION ANNUAL MEETINGS

Most of these were held on the morning of the first day and all, of course, were concerned with domestic matters such as annual reports and election of officers. But all had points of interest to the Council's members and supporters as a whole.

Community Chests and Councils

W. Preston Gilbride of Toronto, the retiring chairman, termed the past 12 months "the greatest single year of accomplishment in the history of the Community Chests and Councils of Canada".

Three new chests and two new councils were organized and 106 agencies added to chest membership, bringing the totals to 65 and 1,029 respectively.

The amount raised by chests increased by 16.8 per cent, more than double any increase in recent years, the total sum collected being \$16,189,563. Ninety-eight point three per cent of the combined national goal was reached and the average per capita giving to all chests increased to \$2.56.

Meeting earlier, the Councils Section concentrated chiefly on public relations for councils. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Joseph Laycock, Ottawa, in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. W. K. Newcomb of Montreal. Discussion leaders were Miss Doris Clarke, Hamilton Council of Community Services, Orlo Miller, London Planning Council, and Robert Oliver, Ford of Canada, Windsor. It was decided to set up a permanent sub-committee of the section on councils public relations.

Kenneth LeM. Carter, McDonald, Currie and Company, Chartered Accountants, Toronto, was elected the division's chairman.

Delinquency and Crime

The chief business of this meeting was discussion of a proposal for union of the Division with the Canadian Penal Association, under the aegis of the Canadian Welfare Council. For some years, the CPA has been carrying on work very similar to that of the division. It has now approached the Council with a request that a merger be considered.

After lengthy discussions and arguments on both sides of the case, the Division voted in favour of the merger. The matter will now be considered by the Council's Board of Governors.

Miss Phyllis Haslam, Executive Secretary of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto, analysed a proposed statement by the Division on the extension of parole in Canada. The Division's views have been requested by the federal government committee, under Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux, that is examining the subject. The division's brief will be detailed and circumstantial but there was no doubt about the general opinion of the meeting: an effective, nation-wide system of parole for prisoners would work wonders in rehabilitating many offenders now considered irredeemable.

The Reverend D. B. Macdonald of Ottawa was re-elected chairman of the division.

Family and Child Welfare

The highlight of the meeting was the approval of the report, "Adoption Across Borders", the result of two years' work by a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. M.

McCrea, Children's Service Centre, Montreal.

The report suggests methods of meeting the uneven supply and demand problem in certain parts of Canada. It recommends measures to facilitate bringing together from different provinces and from the United States, children needing adoption homes and couples longing for children.

Particular stress was also laid at the meeting on the importance of getting a uniform system of adoption consents in Canada. Means of implementing the recommendations of the report will now be considered by the Division.

It was perhaps natural that the implications of this report for combating the existing "black market" in babies were seized upon not only by the Canadian but by the American press. In fact, so great was the interest that a TV interview was arranged in which Miss Dora Wilensky of Toronto discussed this angle with Miss Ruby McKay of Victoria, a member of the Adoption Committee. The Division can be proud of the way its two "stars" acquitted themselves.

Mrs. David Meltzer of Toronto was elected division chairman. She has served for the past year as a board member of the Jewish Family and Child Service and has extensive experience in working with fund raising agencies and on public relations committees.

Public Welfare

The meeting gave its official blessing to the work of the Program Committee, chaired by Miss Robena Morris of Toronto. Chief items were the study of desertion, with special reference to its causes, on which a committee has already started work,

and the establishment of a committee to examine the problems of homeless men.

The meeting also approved in principle the holding of regional meetings of the Division in order to offer more opportunity for widespread participation of members in the Division's discussions. It was agreed to consult with the British Columbia membership as to the possibility of such a meeting in Vancouver this November.

J. S. White, Deputy Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation for Saskatchewan was re-elected chairman of the Division.

Recreation

It was a great event for the Division to meet for the first time since 1951 with its own secretary. The Division was delighted to hear, too, that Ted Reeve, sports columnist of the Toronto Telegram and well-known both as a star footballer and an outstanding coach, had accepted the position of chairman.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Reeve, the meeting was chaired by Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Puslinch, Ontario, who had acted as chairman of the committee that recently re-examined the Council's role in the recreation field. To her perhaps more than any other one person the revival of the Recreation Division is due. It was no wonder that she radiated happiness as well as charm.

The membership of a strong Standing Committee on Recreation was announced. The Committee will guide the Division in the forthcoming period of reorganization.

The meeting lost no time in coming to grips with the report presented by John Farina, the secretary, and in suggesting priorities for the consideration

of the Standing Committee. Chief among these were leadership services, such as institutes, training courses, printed materials, visual aids etc., and standard-setting publications.

FIRST DAY LUNCH MEETINGS

Fifty-three people attended the luncheon for "Friends of CANADIAN WELFARE Magazine". The chairman was Mr. Robert McKeown, chairman of the Editorial Board, who is Ottawa editor of Weekend Magazine and a well-known figure on radio and television programs.

A panel of four gave their views, both critical and complimentary, of the magazine, and the audience added many useful observations. The panel consisted of Mr. John Marshall, O.B.E., associate editor of the Windsor Star; C. W. Tisdall of Tisdall Clark and Co., a public relations firm, Toronto; Ralph Albrant, executive secretary of the Community Fund, Windsor; and S. B. Gavel, president of the N.B. Association of Children's Aid Societies, Moncton.

Although some of the remarks sounded devastating, they were in reality invigorating, like a shot of adrenalin (see page 76 of this issue).

The magazine was commended for its broad approach to questions of public interest and it was suggested that readers should bring topical articles to the attention of their local newspaper editors for possible reprinting.

Two other meetings took place at the lunch hour:

The Council's annual meeting brought to Windsor approximately 50 of its French-speaking members, chiefly from Quebec City, Montreal, Hull and Ottawa, and the annual meeting of the French Commission took place at luncheon on Thursday.



—Windsor Star

At the Annual Meeting—left to right, standing are: Mr. Lucien Massé of Hull, retiring chairman of the French Commission; Mr. C. X. Charon, separate school inspector of Windsor; and Mr. Félix Guibert of Montreal, new chairman of the French Commission; seated is Sister Marie Hermile, principal of St. Francis School, Windsor.

A number of French-speaking citizens of Windsor also attended the luncheon.

The Commission's outgoing chairman, Mr. Lucien Massé of Hull, was the main speaker. He reviewed some CWC activities, particularly those of the French Commission and the French Services, pointing out the growing significance of the Council for French-speaking Canada, and the increased participation in the Council of French-speaking communities and individuals. On behalf of Mr. J. M. Guérard, chairman of the Commission's nominating committee, the Reverend Robert Riendeau, Conseil des Oeuvres, Montreal, reported on the Commission's membership for the next year.

The Reverend A. M. Guillemette,

School of Social Work, University of Montreal, paid tribute to Mr. Massé for his outstanding leadership during the three years he had presided over the Commission. The Commission's new chairman, Mr. Felix Guibert, is president of Bédard and Girard, Electrical Contractors, and a very active board member of several Montreal social agencies.

The other luncheon on Thursday was a meeting of the Council's Standing Committee on Personnel, at which plans for the coming year were discussed.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

On Thursday afternoon, three groups met concurrently to discuss topics of special interest to social welfare and Canadians generally.

Desertion and Maintenance

This session was held under the auspices of the Public Welfare and Family and Child Welfare Divisions. Several talks were given which led to lively discussion of the whys and wherefores of desertion and the technical problems in dealing with it.

One specially hot topic raised was the difficulty of obtaining maintenance for families deserted by members of the armed forces who are often outside the jurisdiction of the court in the area where the wives reside.

The papers presented will be available in mimeographed form. The discussants were: Stuart Godfrey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Welfare, Newfoundland, "Why we are Concerned about Desertion"; Ian C. Johnston, Deputy Judge, Windsor Family Court, "The Legal Implications of Desertion"; Thérèse Morisset, Le Service Familial de Quebec, "The Social Implications of Desertion". The meeting was chaired by Mrs. Cameron H. Montrose, Controller, Windsor.

The Immigrant and the Voluntary Agency

This open session, sponsored by the Council's Committee on the Welfare Needs of Immigrants, with its chairman, B. M. Alexandor, Q.C. of Ottawa presiding, was one of those that overflowed the available space. People craned their necks from the hall to hear the various speakers and to take part in the general discussion.

R. Alex Sim, Chief, Liaison Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, spoke on the problems immigrants met on first coming to Canada. He pointed out that many of these were due to differences in culture and tradition.

Ways of shopping, housekeeping, dressing and facts about the school system and working conditions, all had to be learned anew.

C.-E. Couture, Montreal, President of the Rural Settlement Society of Canada talked about the affection of all people for family, church and their own culture and the need for newcomers to be helped in maintaining these values here.

Mrs. Nell West, Executive Director, New Canadians Services Association of Ontario, outlined the kind of problems on which new arrivals asked her agency for counseling, many of them those that Mr. Sim had mentioned. She stressed that such help could very often be given by volunteers.

Donald Harris, Executive Director, Family Service Bureau, London, explained how his city had organized committees of volunteers to help immigrants with such problems as housing, employment and legal questions at a time when the demand for these services had been such that existing social agencies could not supply them all. When the number of newcomers decreased, the committee disbanded and the agencies took the continuing responsibility.

The discussion that followed the presentations centred upon the attitudes in the community to newcomers. Again and again was stressed the importance of "old-timers" recognizing the great contribution that can be made to Canada by people from different countries, and the need to make them feel welcome in our land.

Juvenile Delinquents Act

At this session, sub-titled "Are Revisions Needed?" the committee studying the Act on behalf of the Delinquency and Crime Division

sought guidance in its work. Chairman of the Committee, David A. Robinson, Q.C. of Hamilton presided.

Albert Virgin, Director of Training Schools for Ontario, hit the headlines with his cheering report that the incidence of juvenile delinquency had been cut in half in the last ten year period for which accurate figures are available. He declared that the decline was chiefly due to the effective work of welfare officials, trained in modern methods.

Among the other discussants was Norman Borins, Q.C., of Toronto, who dealt with the legal and constitutional issues involved, such as the interesting point that in a federal statute juvenile delinquency must be defined as an "offence" rather than more broadly as a "state" or "condition", since the latter would be infringing on provincial control over matters of civil status.

Frère Jacques of the Service Social Jeunesse, Montreal, talked about whether the upper age limits for juveniles should be 16 or 18. D. E. Taylor, probation officer, Simcoe County, Ontario, dealt with the problem of confidentiality in juvenile court proceedings and records.

Among the many suggestions emerging from the general discussion were: that the Act should be proclaimed throughout Canada so that all children could have the benefit of juvenile court services; that the upper age limit for juveniles should be uniform throughout Canada (no conclusion was reached at the meeting as to the age itself); and that there should be a penalty attached to breaking the present ban on undesirable publicity which should be extended to radio and TV as well as newspapers.

June 15, 1955

COUNCIL DAY

Friday was devoted to the affairs of the Council as a whole. And business was brisk on many fronts.

Function and Organization

After the president, Lawrence Freiman had welcomed delegates and thanked Windsor for its hospitality, the morning meeting plunged into consideration of the report on implementation of last year's recommendations on the Council's functions and organization.

It was put before the membership by the Reverend Leonard Hatfield on behalf of Mrs. J. Alexander Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, who was unable to be present.

Much of the report had previously been circulated to members and all of it is now available on request. It will perhaps suffice to say here that the hard year's work put in by the Implementation Committee has clarified and amended many points left by the original F and O Committee for further study; notably, a definition of membership privileges, a working plan with regard to improved regional organization, and changes in detail of the new set-up for the Board of Governors.

The report was approved by the membership as were the necessary amendments to the Council's By-laws, prepared by the Implementation Committee. All members of the Council would, we are sure, wish to join the heartfelt thanks expressed by the president at the conclusion of nearly four years work shared by hundreds of Council members.

Election of Board of Governors

Under the new By-laws, the system of regional advisers was abolished, and the enlarged new Board of some 80 members was duly elected. Also

under the F and O amendments, the Council's officers are elected by the Board of Governors. It was not until the afternoon, therefore, that the name of the new president, W. Wallace McCutcheon was announced. (See page 75).

Annual Report

Lucien Massé led off the report by commenting on the work of the French Commission and introducing Félix Guibert, its new chairman. He referred to the pleasure it gave the bilingual Council to meet in Windsor with its considerable French-speaking community.

The report of the Executive Director was divided into two parts. Mr. Davis's contribution is printed elsewhere in this issue and requires no further comment. The Director of Welfare Services, Miss Phyllis Burns, outlined the Council's program activities for the year. Much of what she said will be dealt with in the printed Annual Report of the Council, but her full report is available on request.



LAWRENCE FREIMAN

In his formal address, the retiring president had some important things to say about the Council and its place in the Canadian scene. Mr. Freiman emphasized that the Council's current expansion

in service, with its accompanying increase in financial needs, should be a matter of congratulation, not of alarm or despondency. It was in line with Canada's magnificent progress.

On the membership as a whole rested the obligation to make good the trust the Council held for Canadian social welfare. Mr. Freiman

warmly thanked all who had worked with him in his two years in office.

Later in the day, a glowing tribute was paid to Mr. Freiman by Canon W. W. Judd on behalf of the Board of Governors and other Council members. He welcomed Mr. Freiman's continuing work with the Council as chairman of the Nominating Committee and associated in his appreciation W. M. Anderson who had again accepted the chairmanship of the Council's Executive Committee.

Luncheon Meetings

The Council's new Board of Governors met at lunch on Friday to elect the officers and deal with other necessary business matters. In addition to appointments already mentioned, W. B. Snow of Ottawa was re-elected as treasurer and the following vice-presidents were named: British Columbia, Mrs. Gordon Selman, Vancouver; Prairie Provinces, S. C. Cook, Winnipeg; Ontario, W. Preston Gilbride, Toronto; Quebec, Lucien Massé, Hull; Atlantic Provinces, M. A. Wilson, Halifax.

Chairmen appointed to Council standing committees were: B. M. Alexandor, Welfare of Immigrants; Senator Muriel Fergusson, Committee on Aging; Mrs. W. Ross Kerr, Personnel in Social Work; Robert McKeown, Editorial Board of CANADIAN WELFARE.

A number of other important matters dealt with will be reported in our next issue.

In conjunction with the Council's Annual Meeting, an extremely well-attended luncheon was sponsored by the Canadian Committee of the International Conference of Social Work, with the chairman, Mrs. Walter Rean of Toronto, presiding.

The speaker was Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department of National Health and Welfare. He stressed the importance of Canadian participation in the International Conference which had such a contribution to make to international peace and cooperation. He called for increased Canadian membership in the Conference and for full support of its 1956 meeting in Munich, Germany, the first since last year's historic gathering in Toronto.

Council Finances

The afternoon was devoted mainly to Council financial matters. Both the report of the Building Campaign Chairman, W. Preston Gilbride of Toronto, and of the Council's treasurer, W. B. Snow of Ottawa, emphasized the need for membership and other support of the Council to express itself in financial as well as personal terms.

Mr. Gilbride stressed that the Building Fund was still some \$70,000 short of its goal.

Mr. McCutcheon, who presented the treasurer's report on behalf of Mr. Snow, pointed out that the 1955-56 budget represented an increase of more than \$40,000 over last year's receipts, and this merely in order to maintain expansion authorized a year ago. In spite of crying needs, no new staff appointments or services could be contemplated until the gap was bridged.

This challenge to the Council was underlined by a report on Canadian Welfare Council Financing from an F and O sub-committee. It dealt with every source of Council revenue with the exception of corporation donations, and its aim was to put these resources on a basis more in line than

heretofore with the realities of the Council's needs. The report was adopted subject to the proviso that its application should not result in a reduction of fees for any member during the coming year and that the report be reviewed at the next annual meeting.

The Council in Questionland

The afternoon session ended with what was sub-titled "A Postscript to the Annual Report". This was a light-hearted attempt, in the form of a skit, to interpret some facets of the Council's manifold activities.

The idea originated with the Annual Meeting Committee, chaired by Mrs. Beverley Thorburn of Ottawa. Being a somewhat radical departure from Council precedent, there were a good many misgivings among those entrusted with carrying out the project. It is therefore pleasant to report that the effort scored quite a triumph.

For practical reasons of consultation and rehearsal, the playlet was mainly written and acted by staff—most of whom had never walked on a stage before in their lives. But they were fortunate in having the help of two splendid volunteers.

One, Professor Conrad Wright, formerly of the University of New Brunswick and now a resident of Ottawa and a leading light of the Ottawa Little Theatre, really held the whole show together by his performance as a workman on the Council's new building cannily questioning the staff before allowing them in.

The other, Mrs. Milton Gregg of Ottawa, played to perfection the part of the ideal board member (which she is) who had been "chairman, co-chairman and acting chairman" of innumerable committees and delegations.

It must be admitted that there were ragged moments "on the night", hardly surprising since only at the dress rehearsal in Windsor were the whole cast assembled at one time—such are the exigencies of Council work! Indeed, of three stalwart volunteers recruited at Windsor for the musical interludes, one never rehearsed at all, and one who did get to the dress rehearsal missed the performance!

The two who appeared were Stuart Godfrey of Newfoundland and J. S. White of Saskatchewan, both well-known for their vocal prowess. With them was Mrs. Lorna Rice of the Council staff who cheerfully combined her job as office manager of the Annual Meeting with the assignment of singer, orchestra (on piano) and stage manager for the skit.

One definite complaint there was: that the inexperienced singing of the cast in the closing chorus fogged the polished performances of Madam Rice and Messrs. Godfrey and White to the point where it was difficult to follow the words. For those who wish to pursue the matter further, "Ode to CWC" is printed at the conclusion of this column.

Annual Dinner

Charles I. Schottland, U.S.A. Commissioner of Social Security, was the chief speaker. His topic was "Some Goals in Social Welfare" and he discussed various insurance and assistance programs, stressing the need for good social work services to go with them.

The Council's new president, M. Wallace McCutcheon, was an able and witty chairman.

STAFFING OUR SOCIAL AGENCIES

On Saturday morning, the results of the Survey of Welfare Positions,

made by the Research Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, were reported to the membership, since the Canadian Welfare Council, with the Canadian Association of Social Workers and the Canadian Committee of Schools of Social Work, had originally requested the government to undertake the study. Mrs. W. Ross Kerr, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, presided.

Dr. J. W. Willard, Director of the Research Division, presented the highlights of the survey and made the statistics alive and interesting to the audience. Professor Charles E. Hendry, Director of the Toronto School of Social Work, then chaired a panel consisting of five persons representing the profession, lay people, public and private agencies, and east, west and central Canada. They discussed what practical steps can be taken to increase the number of social workers and to improve the competence of agency staffs.

The luncheon speaker, Clark W. Blackburn, Executive Director, Family Service Association of America, dealt with the provocative subject: "Who is a Social Worker?" He commented on the differing functions of the volunteer, the professional worker, and the paid staff who had not had the advantage of professional training.

He pointed out the important place of each in the structure of our social agencies and the present difficulties in securing sufficient qualified staff to give the required services to people in need.

Mr. Blackburn's talk again underlined the fact that provision of suitable personnel is one of the most fundamental problems of social work today.

He was thanked by Senator Muriel Fergusson, whose Committee on

Aging had also met during the morning to plan its year's program.

* * *

So the 35th Annual Meeting of the Council has come to an end. In this all too brief review we have tried to convey something of the interest and importance of its deliberations. But there is a plus factor it is impossible to put adequately into words. The exhilaration of quick give-and-take in discussion periods; the interchange of information between individuals meeting from opposite ends of the country; the rubbing together of acute and sensitive minds in countless informal sessions; the sheer *fun* of talking to others with similar problems; of sloughing off the isolation of a small

community or a big city—these are values it is difficult to pin down in our specimen case.

What do we remember most clearly? Well, perhaps it is our New Canadian taxi-driver who while rushing us to a TV appointment said "Social what? Oh, them Crediters—they want to give all our money away". And while we were still speechless added: "People at conferences just talk; in my cab I have lots of time to think."

We couldn't wait to argue with him. But we believe that people at the Annual Meeting thought as well as talked. And the thought will go on and on, to the benefit of the Canadian community, long after the talk is only a memory. P.G.

ODE TO CWC

As sung by a *very* mixed choir in the Annual Meeting skit, to the tune of the opening chorus of "The Mikado".

If you want to know who we are
We are workers of CWC,
Taking many a shock and jar
Seeking national harmony.
Some folks call the Council quaint,
But that needn't bring complaint
'Cause you're wrong if you think it ain't!
Oh - h - h - h!

If you think that the Council errs
In doing so many things
A committee report will show
That our bow needs a lot more strings.
The agencies large and small,
Chests, councils and governments all,
We live at their beck and call.
Oh - h - h - h!

If you're one of the unemployed
We are working with might and main,
For action we hope can cure
The worst at least of your pain.
If your child is delinquent quite
If your husband stays out all night
The Council helps put things right.
Oh - h - h - h!

The staff they just march along
Doing what they were trained to do
But the membership is so strong
It will pull the Council through.
Our President has real go,
Our Board battles every foe.
They learnt it through F and O.
Oh - h - h - h!

And now we must say good-bye
Though we'd much rather say hello
But in social work as elsewhere
When y'gotta go y'gotta go.
Our final last word to you,
Plan and work as you always do,
The Council will carry through.
Oh - h - h - h!

If you think that you liked our show
We are most surprised and glad.
For our faults we apologize,
We hope they've not made you mad.
Our acting may be poor
Which is always hard on the viewer.
As you know we're just amatoor.
Oh - h - h - h! P.G.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND

By S. R. GODFREY

IT MAY be difficult to appreciate fully the Newfoundland scene at the time of Union with Canada early in 1949. The event itself, and possibly the period immediately following, could be likened to a "traumatic" experience. Union was preceded by a "great debate" of eighteen months in the National Convention concerning the constitutional status of the Island, which was decided only after much heart searching and two referenda.

Moreover, this decision was taken after an interval of almost fifteen years during which the people had no active part in their own affairs, and there were many who had never before exercised the right to vote.

Immediately following union the purchasing power of the people was increased beyond all previous experience as, almost overnight, family allowances, unemployment insurance, and increased old age pensions and veterans benefits became available.

Added to these were improved and new social services to which the newly elected provincial government had committed itself in order to bring Newfoundland's social and economic standards more into line with those of the rest of Canada.

The importance of social services in the total development of the province was recognized by the Government in the creation of a Department of Public Welfare concerned with matters of welfare as distinct from those of health. The principal concern of the new department was the decentralization of these services

through the establishment of regional offices throughout the province.

Briefly the scheme envisaged the division of the Province into a number of public welfare districts and the establishment of a welfare centre at a strategic place in each district.

With the exception of a limited number of more concentrated areas of population, each district was to be served by one welfare officer. It was intended also that supervision would be provided eventually through regional supervisors who would have responsibility for several welfare districts and to some extent for limited administrative functions in these districts.

This is something of the background against which Newfoundland's public welfare program of social services and in-service training is being developed.

Public Welfare Objectives

Our main concern is so to define and discharge our responsibilities and so to relate our public welfare program to total government policy as to emphasize the continued importance of developing self-help and community effort. This we firmly believe is a fundamental principle underlying our child welfare and corrections legislation, our Mothers' and Dependents' Allowances Acts, our Family Courts Act, and the new Social Assistance Act which shortly will supersede the provincial categorical forms of assistance.

We also look upon it as a responsibility that we interpret to the public and constantly remind ourselves of this point of view.

When the Department of Public Welfare was established there were few, if any, trained social workers in Newfoundland who were available for the provincial program, and the Department was therefore compelled to devise a method of staff training that would fit our particular needs.

The widespread interest which this new program created may be judged from the fact that between seven and eight hundred persons have made application for the posts of welfare officers.

It was not easy of course for prospective candidates to have a clear idea of what was likely to be required of welfare officers. In the minds of many people the function of a welfare officer were visualized as being similar to those of the former relief officials and the Newfoundland Ranger Force whose duties included giving assistance to sick and indigent persons.

Consequently a large number of applicants were totally unsuitable because of lack of formal education, age, physical condition and aptitude. Selection has been made on the basis of interviews of candidates by a departmental board.

Many of those selected could claim experience in related fields—teaching, nursing, adult education, co-operatives and youth organizations—while others had quite different backgrounds.

In each candidate the board looked for indications of concern for the well-being of others, a readiness to understand and work with people, and a capacity for development. The educational background of those accepted as welfare officers varied from a minimum of Grade XI (or equivalent) to a university degree

and, in some cases, professional qualifications in social work.

This wide divergence in occupation and education has of course increased the difficulties of developing a training program, but at the same time has given to the service a body of men and women who have brought with them maturity and richness in related human experience.

The full-scale development of our welfare program could not be deferred for a long-term plan of staff training. Some special scheme had to be followed which would prepare our people to undertake their work.

With this in mind the Department approached the University of Toronto School of Social Work in 1951 to see whether the School could assist with basic short-term courses for our regional staff which would take into consideration the urgency of the problem and the peculiar conditions that applied to Newfoundland.

Special Six Weeks' Courses

The Toronto School conducted a special six weeks' course in Toronto during the summer of 1952 which was attended by some twenty-three welfare officers and a member of the headquarters staff. The students lived in residences, and this facilitated the growth of group feeling and contributed very largely to the success of the whole course.

One of the objects of this experiment was to give the Newfoundland welfare officers an opportunity to see something of the larger Canadian scene and to examine at first hand some of the more highly developed welfare programs. During this course the staff were maintained on full salaries and in addition the Department bore the cost of travelling and part of the maintenance expenses. The

welfare officers for their part forfeited their annual holiday leave.

This was followed in the summer of 1953 by a similar course held in St. John's which was conducted by Professor John S. Morgan and Assistant Professor E. Ray Godfrey, both of the Toronto School. This course was attended by some forty-one welfare officers several of whom had been at Toronto during the previous summer.

The content of study included Human Growth and Personality Development, Principles of Interviewing, Objectives and Programs of Welfare, Administration of Welfare, and Community Organization. In addition there were lectures and discussions on special topics as well as field trips to social welfare agencies.

Leave for Further Training

One of the expectations from these courses was that through them we might find among our staff the men and women who would probably be able to absorb further extensive professional training, and who appeared to have the potential to fill a supervisory role in our particular setting.

With this in mind further discussions were held during 1953 with authorities of the Toronto School of Social Work, and in cooperation with the City of Toronto Department of Public Welfare special six months' programs were worked out to meet the needs of two staff members selected for further training.

In one case the student had already taken a year of professional training at the School and had served with our Department for brief periods before and after training. The second person had had several years of experience with us at headquarters and in a rural setting. In both cases leave of absence was granted on full pay together with

the cost of transportation and fees, etc. The students were responsible for their own maintenance.

During the current year two more regional welfare officers, each with several years' field experience and one six weeks special training course, have been given leave of absence for a full academic year under similar financial arrangements to attend the School of Social Work at Toronto.

It is realized, however, that programs of short intensive courses are in themselves a possible source of danger to the development of the total program, and that those who take them must almost inevitably experience periods of doubt and insecurity after they return to the peculiar isolation of their work. The need for adequate field supervision is therefore all the more urgent and is a matter which gives the Department genuine concern.

Conferences

During the summer of 1954 two senior consultants in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kirkpatrick (Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Ontario and Assistant Executive Secretary of the Toronto Welfare Council respectively) spent six weeks in Newfoundland visiting St. John's and four other large communities. They met with small groups of regional welfare officers and members of the headquarters staff for a week at a time.

The general purpose of this plan was to give those who could not be included in the courses in the two preceding years an opportunity to examine certain fundamental principles and their application to practical problems.

These smaller, more intimate conferences were of particular value also

to those who had been unable to participate fully in the larger and more intensive settings, and moreover enabled the welfare officers to become better acquainted with one another's problems.

Such a plan as this focuses local and regional attention on the Department's total welfare program, and has the effect of bringing it out of the remote headquarters setting into the community.

During these conferences the visiting consultants and members of the headquarters staff were able to meet with every regional welfare officer except one who was on extended sick leave.

In addition to the three formal programs of staff development already described, several small conferences have been arranged by our own resources or with the help of persons outside the Department.

Opportunities have also been provided annually for administrative and field staff personnel to attend conferences on the Mainland, and although their function was not primarily staff development, it is felt that participation in them is of significance in it.

Bulletin, Manual, Library

In 1952 the Department commenced the issue of a bi-monthly bulletin. This modest little publication has from time to time carried articles by staff members and reproductions of articles from other sources. It has served as a medium of news about the Department, and provides a link with field staff which should help to relieve their sense of isolation.

The need for a Policy Manual became apparent as soon as the Department began to establish the regional welfare services. However, it was felt

that some time should be allowed to elapse to provide opportunities for studying the legislation and policy in the light of actual experience.

Late in 1952 the first edition of the Department's Policy Manual was issued. It serves as a guide and source of information and is particularly valuable in a setting where adequate supervision is not possible.

Another aid in our staff training program has been the setting up of a small professional library, and the book stock is being increased gradually. Circulation of books is not an easy problem among a field staff who are so widely dispersed, and for this reason the use of the books has been somewhat limited.

Orientation

A period of orientation is essential for all new staff members and in the case of regional welfare officers this usually lasts about six weeks. During this period they spend some time with each of the divisions at headquarters after which they are attached to the St. John's Welfare Office where they work under fairly close supervision.

Sometimes it has been possible to place beginning workers in a district with a more experienced worker for a short period before they are sent on to a sole charge responsibility. This of course is little enough, but up to the present it is as much as we have been able to provide for beginners, to interpret to them their responsibilities and the functions of the Department.

Future Policy

As to future policy, it seems likely that our in-service training program will develop along three main lines:

A six weeks general course from time to time to meet the needs of the beginning workers.

Additional training for those welfare officers who demonstrate their ability to benefit from further training and who can assume additional responsibility.

Paid leave of absence to enable those who possess the necessary qualifications to take a full year or two years, as the case may be, of professional training.

Discussions have been held with the local University authorities with the hope that the University will offer undergraduate courses to meet the needs of students who wish to go on to recognized Schools of Social Work. This suggestion has been received with interest, and that there is good reason to hope that before long the University will find it possible to offer additional prerequisite courses.

These three main programs would probably be supplemented by periodic conferences similar to those held during the past summer.

At present, because of conditions and circumstances in the rural areas in which the welfare officers work, the majority of interviews with clients are "short-term contacts". Not too many opportunities are available for intensive casework or group work. However, this situation is likely to change as industrialization takes place and community growth develops, and moreover as our own skills increase.

Already there are signs of awakening social consciousness in many communities caused by the establishment of local government and the

initiation of service club activities. This suggests the importance of giving increased attention to community organization in our training plans.

The main purpose of our training program, at this stage, is to develop in our welfare officers understanding and inner integrity to enable them to help people within the limitations of the Department's policies. In doing this we have tried to make the best use of the traditional qualities of our people—courage, resourcefulness, respect for others and, not least, a sense of humour.

A friend who has had the opportunity of observing the welfare officers closely has compared them to Pooh Bah of *The Mikado*, who it will be remembered had a cap to fit every occasion. So it is with the welfare officers. They must be prepared to be "all things to all men", frequently under adverse conditions and often without the consolation of being able to talk things over with a colleague.

Newfoundland is going through a period of rapid social evolution, and it may be some time before we settle down in our developing process. There has been considerable experimentation, and frequently improvisation as well, in our training program. We have been fortunate in having the guidance and encouragement of a growing circle of friends. Much of what has been accomplished is due to the interest they have shown in our problems, and their ability to work with us at our present level of development.

Stuart Godfrey (whose good singing helped enliven the Council's Annual Meeting) was appointed assistant deputy minister in the newly created Department of Public Welfare in Newfoundland in 1949. At present he is responsible for in-service training and staff development.

THE ALCOHOLISM PROBLEM IN CANADA

By ROBERT J. GIBBINS

THE problem of alcoholism in Canada has received increasing attention during the last few years. This has been the result not of a dramatic increase in the prevalence of alcoholism but of a growing awareness of the magnitude and far-reaching effects of the problem.

The size of the alcoholism problem in Canada can best be expressed in terms of the number of individuals affected by the illness, and the effects of the illness on the mental and physical health and on the social and economic welfare of the nation.

It is possible to supply an approximately accurate estimate of the first. Reliable information about the second is more difficult to obtain and so far only fragmentary information exists.

It is necessary to define some terms in this discussion. By "alcohol addicts" we mean persons who have an uncontrollable craving for alcohol and who are unable to break the drinking habit. Once their drinking

begins it terminates sooner or later in drunkenness and a prolonged bout of uncontrolled drinking. All phases of their everyday activity are disturbed, and this results in serious inefficiency and in deterioration of relations with family, friends, co-workers and employers.

"Chronic alcoholics" are persons who have indulged excessively in alcoholic beverages for a long time (ten years or longer) and as a consequence have suffered one or more of the complicating diseases of alcoholism such as liver cirrhosis, delirium tremens, Korsakoff's psychosis, diseases of nutritional deficiency, and so forth.

By "alcoholics" we mean the aggregate of alcohol addicts, chronic alcoholics, and those excessive drinkers who show the early signs of such developments.

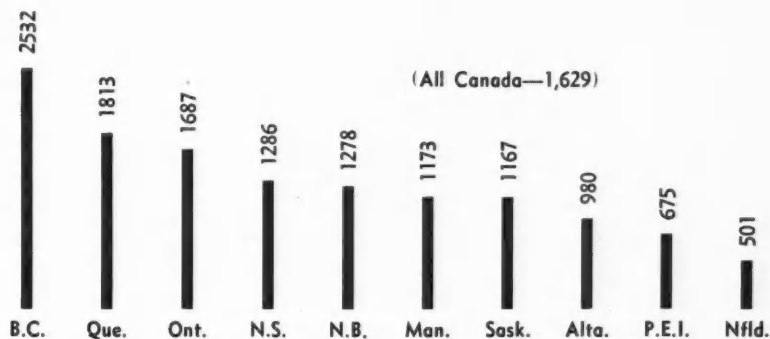
Incidence of Alcoholism

In Canada there were in 1952 approximately 8,700,740 persons 20

(Chart I)

ALCOHOLISM IN CANADA BY PROVINCES

(Estimated number of alcoholics per 100,000 population 20 years and over in 1952)



years of age and over. Of these 6,090,518 use alcoholic beverages; of these 137,559 are alcoholics; and of these 34,390 are chronic alcoholics.

If the problem is expressed in relation to the users of alcoholic beverages only, instead of the entire adult population, we find that of 1,000 Canadian alcohol users approximately 23 are alcoholics. Of these, approximately six are chronic alcoholics.

Alcoholism occurs in only a fraction of the population of users. However, since the majority (over 70 per cent) of our adult population drinks, this fraction of it is large.

Chart I shows the distribution of alcoholism rates for the provinces in 1952.

It is interesting to note that British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario rank highest and Newfoundland lowest, with the other provinces occupying intermediate positions. At present it is only possible to speculate about the reasons for such a distribution.

Chart II depicts Canada's alcoholism rate compared with that of the United States and certain other countries.

Estimates of the prevalence of alcoholism among Canadians have until recently been based upon proportions derived from surveys conducted in the United States. This practice (which was due to the absence of adequate Canadian studies) was sustained by the widely held but mistaken assumption that the drinking habits of the two nations are similar.

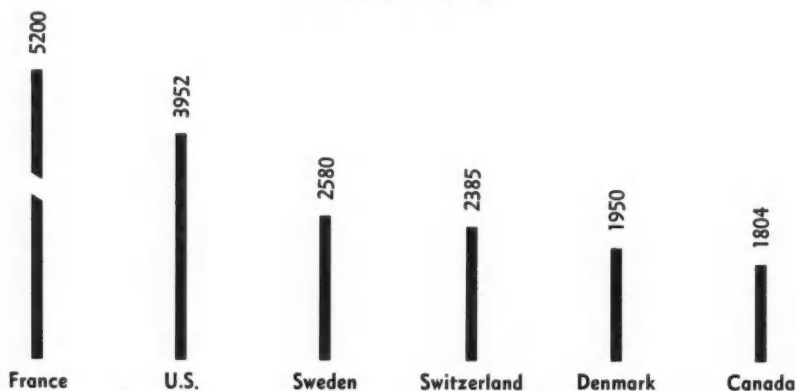
Social Effects

As it was pointed out earlier, obtaining reliable information about the wider social effects of alcoholism is a more formidable problem than obtaining estimates of the prevalence of the illness.

The complexities of this problem have been somewhat obscured by the propaganda of certain groups. On the one hand there are those who assume that alcoholism is the direct cause of most social problems and who, with more imagination and enthusiasm than regard for accuracy, issue statements which greatly exaggerate its deleterious effects.

On the other hand, of course, are

(Chart II)
NUMBER OF ALCOHOLICS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 20 YEARS AND OVER,
IN SIX COUNTRIES



those who because of wishful thinking, self interest, lethargy or lack of information tend to underestimate the size of the problem. They tend to see chronic alcoholics, who constitute only 25 per cent of the total alcoholic population, as the entire problem—if they are willing to concede that a problem exists at all.

Although only a very small beginning has been made in the systematic study of the problem of the wider social effects of alcoholism in Canada, some interesting information has come to light.

It is now known for example that, contrary to the claims of some, there is no apparent relationship between alcoholism rates and illegitimate birth rates in Ontario, but that there is a high positive correlation between alcoholism rates and divorce rates. This correlation does not of course imply any causal relationship.

The relationship between poverty and alcoholism is another matter that has been greatly oversimplified. The widely held notion that alcoholism is a poverty disease, occurring only sporadically in the higher economic levels, is erroneous.

There is evidence to show that in Canada as well as in other countries the consumption of alcoholic beverages and also the incidence of alcoholism have decreased in times of economic depression and unemployment, and increased in times of prosperity.

Furthermore, statistical studies of segments of Ontario's alcoholic population reveal that the illness is not limited to any particular educational or occupational level. In education, alcoholics range from illiterates to university graduates; in occupation, from casual laborers to business owners and professional persons.

The picture of the alcoholic as a chronic social misfit or a "skid-row bum" is a distorted one. Actually the majority of our alcoholics are not characterized by obvious anomalous social characteristics. They are in a very real sense "hidden" in the general population.

Just what alcoholism costs the nation in terms of mental and physical ill-health, absenteeism, accidents and waste in industry, traffic accidents, and other less tangible things are questions that will eventually yield answers to disinterested investigation.

Until that time it may safely be assumed that the cost is high, and that properly executed preventive and therapeutic programs are of great value.

Robert J. Gibbins is a research associate on the staff of the Alcoholism Research Foundation of Ontario. His university studies were in the fields of psychology and biology and he is now making a study, towards a doctoral degree, on the relationship between alcoholism and stress.

Mr. Gibbins spent 14 months conducting a survey of the prevalence of alcoholism in a typical Ontario county, and found the first Canadian confirmation of the Jellinek formula for estimating the alcoholism rate of large population groups. He has also studied the social characteristics of alcoholics incarcerated in Kingston Penitentiary, and is now engaged in a long-term follow-up study of Brookside Clinic patients. He wrote the book Chronic Alcoholism published by the Alcoholism Research Foundation in its Brookside Monograph Series.

WHAT'S HAPPENING TO CANADA'S CHILDREN?

By K. PHYLLIS BURNS

To gain some perspective on the subject of Canada's children we can look first to the statistics provided in the 1951 census of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to this report in 1951 there were 5,675,000 children under 19 years of age or 38½ per cent of our total population.

The 5½ million children to whom reference has been made belong to 3¼ million Canadian families. It would be helpful to know what proportion of this total live as part of their own family groups and how many are being cared for outside their own homes in institutions, foster homes or elsewhere.

Unfortunately Canada as yet has no means of providing this type of information because there is no consistent compilation of statistics concerning the number of children requiring help from, or being served by, social welfare programs.

The collection of such statistics is only one part of the tremendous amount of research into the child welfare services needed urgently in the field of child welfare across Canada.

Without benefit of detailed statistics it is well known that many children in Canada are unable to live with their own families. It is known too that regardless of where these children live or with whom they are living they have common needs just as children the world over have common needs.

Common Children's Needs

Much has been written and spoken about needs of children and they are

becoming so familiar that perhaps they are too readily taken for granted. A reminder may not be inappropriate.

First, every child needs a home of his own with all this implies of being wanted, loved and provided with an opportunity to put down from birth onwards those deep roots which are the only guarantee of the later full flowering of a mature personality.

Second is the child's need to have his physical needs met. Physical needs are not mere food, clothing and shelter, but also the opportunity to be physically healthy, to have adequate nutrition, immunization and so forth.

Dr. Benjamin Spock has defined this goal for children as "good health is not just having a nose that doesn't run; it means feeling good enough to want to sing or whistle".

Third, every child needs room to grow, to develop competence and independence, to learn to take responsibility and to gain satisfaction from it, to experience love and trust beyond his family circle as well as within it, and thus to learn the essential goodness of people and of living.

Fourth, every child needs education and training in accordance with his capacity. He needs to be prepared to fill a niche in life into which he will fit, be it large or small, unimportant or significant.

Why Child Welfare Services?

Fortunately for many children, their own families can meet these needs of childhood without assistance. The community's concern is to see that every child is guaranteed the opportunity to have these needs met.

Child welfare services are designed to give this guarantee to children whose parents cannot provide it.

If one generalization could be made about what is being done in Canada to guarantee these needs of children it would probably be that Canada is growing steadily in its determination to give real meaning to our belief in the child's own home as his best milieu.

Child welfare went through a phase of being "child-centred"; it is clearly now in the phase of being "family-conscious" and almost at a point where it is coming to be fully "family-centred". A long step forward has been taken even though in some ways it has been an awkward step.

Family Counselling

Family and child welfare services are now moving forward to offer service to families where there are difficulties, even though the parents are by no means neglecting their children, as this term is understood in our child welfare legislation.

As an example, the Children's Aid Society of Brandon developed a home-maker service as part of its program to provide a way of maintaining his own home for a child who might otherwise have to be removed because of his mother's inability to give him the immediate care he needs.

Also, while they are not new, the public welfare programs in British Columbia and Saskatchewan are enabled to provide a family counselling service for family groups where there is no neglect of children nor any economic problem, but where the solidarity and happiness of the family is threatened by quarrelling between husband and wife, poor child training, or strained relationship between parents and their adolescent children.

Some Weaknesses

But this picture also has a dark side. It is well known that much neglect of children arises from poverty and destitution. A poor standard of living, malnutrition and poor housing sap initiative and self-respect and produce children who find it difficult to develop their full potentialities in school, at play or in employment.

These children when they grow up are likely to establish families in which they will perpetuate the vicious circle of poor living standards, malnutrition, poor housing, poverty, destitution and neglect.

Because we know how truly this pattern can repeat itself again and again, it is especially alarming that across Canada so little is being done to break the circle. Rates of social assistance and mothers' allowances continue to be pitifully low, and needs which are basically the same are met on entirely different scales.

For example, a mother who was widowed by the death of her soldier husband overseas receives an entirely different type of allowance for herself and her children than the mother whose husband died at home from natural causes and who thus qualifies for a Mothers' Allowance.

There is still no program in Canada to meet the needs of the employable unemployed who are unprotected by unemployment insurance.

A real glimmer of hope in the situation is the fact that in some places, of which the city of Vancouver is an example, social assistance is paid to employable unemployed persons with the province sharing some of the costs with the city. In other places such as Alberta and Manitoba no distinction is made between the employable and the unemployable

group of unemployed for assistance purposes.

Even these provisions are seriously limited because the rates for this type of help are much less than adequate to meet family needs.

Preventive services to strengthen family life are also scattered. Canada's 3½ million families are served by fewer than 50 private family welfare agencies. These exist in large centres or are provided by public services in some provinces which offer family counselling in the communities within their boundaries.

It is disturbing to consider the prevalence of legislative provisions to meet the cost of caring for children outside their own family while there is still such a dearth of services to keep children at home. It may well be asked, are we not really more ready to invest in breaking up homes than in building them up?

Housing

Housing in Canada is a tragedy in itself. What every family surely needs is a home in which to build a stable family life. Yet in Canada our standards of housing continue to be less than desirable.

For instance, 320,000 families in Canada, according to the 1951 census, live in shared accommodation, with relatives or as lodgers. This means that almost one in every ten Canadian families does not have the opportunity to shut its doors and work out its own problems in privacy. According to the census one third of Canada's population is living in what are described as "crowded dwellings".

Working Mothers

Eleven per cent of married women in Canada are working, a marked in-

crease in the last ten years. The reasons for the employment of married women are manifold. The employment situation, the housing problem and the high cost of living are undoubtedly significant factors.

There is no way of knowing how many of these married women are the mothers of young children but it can safely be assumed that in a substantial number of cases they are.

In spite of this fact there is no appreciable increase in day-care facilities in Canada. Indeed, the only provinces in which this type of facility is licensed or supervised are British Columbia and Ontario. Furthermore day nurseries and foster day care exist only in metropolitan or highly industrialized areas in Canada.

Foster Care

In the field of foster care of children some developments are very encouraging. Marked steps forward are being taken to employ the knowledge we have about how best to care for children who for one reason or another cannot be maintained by their own families.

Increased payments for care to foster mothers and fathers is a significant development. They are a recognition of the value of the service and of the devoted care which foster parents give to children in their charge. Mothering and fathering cannot be paid for in money but it does deserve recognition and adequate payment for the out-of-pocket expenses which foster parents incur.

There is ample evidence too that greater thought is being given to the making of placements. This includes careful preparation of all those affected by the placement.

There is still an urgent need, however, as yet only partially met, to

have equally careful work done with parents whose children are placed. This careful work is now taken for granted with foster parents and with children during the placement.

Adoption

In adoption service the most striking development is perhaps the increasing acceptance of the idea that every child who can never again live with his own parents is adoptable, provided a suitable home can be found for him.

This represents a fundamental change from the days when the obligation of the child-placing agency seemed to be the finding of perfect children for presumably perfect adopting parents.

A great deal of effort is being put into finding permanent homes for children whose own parents cannot provide one for them. Many examples might be cited, but one of particular interest is the "Special Needs Conference" which is held periodically in the Province of Saskatchewan. In a province-wide meeting of child welfare workers, the pertinent facts about the children awaiting adoption become known to all the workers. Strenuous efforts are made in every region to find suitable homes for these children, regardless of where they are living in the province.

In Quebec there is a steady and encouraging growth in the number of children being placed by the diocesan child welfare agencies. The fact that there are now twelve such agencies in the province, each carrying on an aggressive program on behalf of children resident in institutions in the province but for whom permanent family homes are required, is heartening.

Institutions

The main concern now is to be sure that the child for whom placement is being sought can really be helped by the program the institution has to offer. This is surely a far cry from the days when institutions clamoured for children to "fill the empty beds".

There has been an interesting development of the use of the institution for observation and study in preparation for a long range plan for a child.

One of the more recent examples of this type of program is the new observation and treatment centre of Montreal's Children's Service Centre, where the combined skills of social workers, psychiatrists and psychologists are pooled to acquire a greater understanding of the individual child as a basis upon which to plan for him.

It is encouraging to see the time and care being put into the development of treatment centres for disturbed children. These centres are essential but caution is required in setting them up. They cannot be the answer for every "problem child" about whom the community is concerned and any treatment centre program can hope for success only if it is set up against a background of good service available to families and children in their own home and skilled foster care programs under the auspices of child welfare agencies.

Another requisite for a treatment centre program is good psychiatric consultation available to agencies serving children in their own homes or in foster homes and to the treatment centre itself. Another requirement is the facilities essential to carry on intensive and consistent work with the child's own parents so that, when his treatment has been completed and he is ready for return to

the community, a home will be waiting for him to which he can go with some expectation of carrying forward the progress which has been made.

There is also increased interest and activity on behalf of exceptional children in Canada. There are institutions for children with special needs and also other specialized facilities for them within agencies and communities.

One example of this is the subsidized group home for troubled adolescent boys established by the Children's Aid Society of Vancouver. Here skilled people, supplementing the work of good foster parents, prepare adolescent boys to be self-supporting who might otherwise have found themselves in training school for delinquents.

Other Special Services

There is an upsurge of public interest in mentally retarded children in Canada. This increased interest and understanding is largely attributable to the outstanding leadership which has been given by the parents of these children and which has tended to develop more varied resources to meet their needs.

It is encouraging to see the stigma so often attached to this group disappearing through public education, and to see that a principle is being applied to this group, which we have long accepted with respect to other groups of children, namely that no one type of resource can meet the needs of all.

There has also been a major growth in organization to meet the needs of crippled children. Councils for crippled children have been established now in almost every province of Canada. These, coupled with new provincial programs for crippled child-

ren's services, mean that greater opportunity is being provided for every crippled child to have whatever treatment, rehabilitation and education will be helpful to him.

The rapid growth of community psychiatric services cannot fail to have a good effect upon our overall child welfare program. In 1948 Canada had 17 mental health clinics; now we have 77 such clinics, and 18 clinics are set up exclusively to provide child guidance services.

The beginning of day-care service for disturbed children, a recent project of the psychiatric department of the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal is another move in a good direction. Perhaps the most significant aspect of this particular service is the fact that not only are the children receiving day-care treatment but the parents too are being helped on a regular weekly basis.

Tendencies

All these developments indicate trends which can be isolated for special examination. Legislation and regulations thereunder affecting children seem more and more to share the objectives of good social welfare practice.

Two examples might illustrate. First, a careful reading of the new Child Welfare Act in Ontario demonstrates the point. The agreement which has been in effect between British Columbia and Saskatchewan for the past year or more whereby residence qualifications for unmarried mothers between these two provinces have been abolished, is a further illustration.

This is an important recognition of the right of people to secure service when and where they need it, regardless of where their legal residence may be.

During recent years we have developed much greater objectivity in the social welfare field about relations between public and private agencies and this is a healthy and encouraging trend. In working out these relationships it appears that the child welfare field has lived through an experience similar to that of the institution-versus-foster-home struggle. It was thought then that a choice had to be made between them, but a more balanced view was eventually achieved which recognized that each had an important place of its own.

Across Canada there now appears to be general acceptance of the fact that neither public nor private services to children can exist in isolation, nor can any province have a well-rounded program if it does not have both public and private services of good standard.

There is a continuing urgent need for more personnel for the child welfare services as for all other fields of social welfare. Supervisors, case consultants and other senior personnel are needed to see that the best possible use is made of the vast reservoir of knowledge we have about how

children can be helped, and to assist in the training and direction of young workers in the field.

As a contribution to a solution of this problem, fellowship plans have been worked out by some agencies to help their staffs get further training. The Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation in Saskatchewan and Children's Aid Societies such as that of Brantford, Ontario, are examples. Since all children have the same needs, they should have access to the same services whether they live in rural or urban areas, in a populous part of Canada or in sparsely settled regions. It is a real source of pride to some provinces that there is no real difference in quality between the services available to children in their rural and urban areas.

The need for more consistent and courageous planning in services for children is evident in many quarters. Errors may be forgiven, but errors made in planning for children affect human life deeply, and sometimes irrevocably. Their needs cannot be ignored nor can we delay, because the disturbing but undeniable truth is that children will not wait.

Phyllis Burns, author of this article, is director of welfare services for the Canadian Welfare Council. The article is adapted from an address she gave at the annual meeting of the Protestant Children's Homes, Toronto, in 1954.

A GIFT

The Atkinson Charitable Foundation has very generously agreed to equip the library and assembly room of the new Canadian Welfare Council building, on which work has been started. The Atkinson grant amounts to \$9,333.45.

The assembly room as planned will accommodate 100 people. It will be suitable for study workshops, conferences, committee meetings and other activities involving large or small groups. In the past it has been necessary to engage outside quarters for such meetings, at great expense and inconvenience.

The Council library provides the staff and other professional and voluntary workers with information necessary to them. By coordinating its own collection with materials available in other libraries, it gives a most valuable service at small cost. In its new quarters, with the equipment provided by the Atkinson grant, it will be able to serve the constituency much more effectively.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Neglected Child and the Social Services, by D. V. Donnison. University of Manchester Press, Manchester, 1954. 152 pp. Price 12/6.

This book is a study of the work done by the statutory and voluntary social services of Manchester and Salford. It is concerned with 118 families whose 180 children were taken into care for six months or more by the local authorities of these two cities during the first six months of 1951.

It presents in very clear terms an outline of the duties of various statutory services and the functions of some of the voluntary agencies. The simple and forthright style and almost complete absence of social work jargon is most refreshing.

Mr. Donnison uses various methods of securing information about the 118 sample cases and the reasons for the placement of the children. The definition of "neglect", although offered as a rough and ready measure by the author, is clear and carefully worked out. It involves equal weighting given to various factors such as frequent visits of health visitors and school welfare officers, two or more illegitimate children in the case, desertion of one or both parents for a period of one month or more, and so on.

"More than one half of the children came from broken homes and one in five came from families showing all the outward signs of appalling neglect" (page 21).

Child neglect was found to be only one of the many problems faced by

many of the families under study. Twenty-three social services were able to give information about, and had already given some kind of help to, these families although not necessarily in direct relation to child care.

Here is a situation, not uncommon in social work, of a number of agencies involved in the same cases, working along separate and often isolated paths, and even visiting the families by coincidence on the same afternoon.

The social service exchange, well known in some countries, is not used by all services and is therefore not very helpful; the device of the case conference is still at its infant stages.

The various statutory services have certain legal responsibilities but only for one aspect of the family's problems, and the voluntary agencies deal with cases within their limited scope and means.

The need to treat the family as a whole and the importance of doing preventive work is stressed.

There has obviously been a great deal of progress in child care in England since the passing of the Children Act in 1948, but there apparently are still many problems of coordination of the Children's Departments with the older established services and voluntary societies.

It is the author's hope that despite administrative difficulties some plan can be devised to promote real co-operation of the services and co-ordination of the various efforts. He makes some practical suggestions to

this end. It is his belief too that there is no necessity for further parliamentary action or extension of services, but that more effective use of available services is necessary.

OPHELIA TEGHTSOONIAN,

*Chelmsford,
England.*

A Social Program for Older People, by Jerome Kaplan. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis (Toronto: Thomas Allen) 1953. 158 pp. Price \$3.50.

In view of the ever increasing interest in the problems of old age *A Social Program for Older People* is a most timely book and will undoubtedly prove to be a most useful one. The foreword was written by Ollie A. Randall who is consultant on services for the aged for the Community Service Society of New York.

The author reminds us that the number of people over 65, to whom he refers as senior citizens, is increasing rapidly. He believes public and private agencies have a responsibility for making the public understand that psychological and chronological age are not necessarily the same, that many who have passed what is generally considered retirement age have still much to contribute, and that life for them can be both satisfying and useful.

The social needs of the senior citizens are of much more importance than the economic problem posed by their increased numbers. Loneliness and lack of interest are the lot of many such people whether the aged adult lives alone, with his family or in a boarding or nursing home.

The need is stressed for interesting older citizens in group activities which

should include a well rounded recreational and social program. The author believes the responsibility for such activity lies with the community. From his own experiences in directing group activities for older people and from the experiences of other workers in this field he has quoted many case histories which provide valuable guides for agencies, social workers and volunteers interested in making life for senior citizens more worthwhile.

The roles of the sponsoring organization, the trained social worker and the volunteer in providing a community program for senior citizens are discussed at length. Practical suggestions are given for carrying out a campaign to form a community group of senior citizens and for preparing and conducting the first meeting. Innumerable practical program devices are suggested and considerable information is given about camps for senior citizens.

A chapter of illustrative materials covering many of the aspects of aging will prove a helpful tool to those planning group activities. Bibliographic references, selected readings and films have been carefully chosen and are aimed at the group worker and the volunteer and should be of concrete aid in stimulating reading on the recreational aspects of the senior age.

The book can be useful in deepening the understanding of the older adults by the group worker and the volunteer and at the same time it can help each to use the services of the other more effectively.

MURIEL FERGUSSON

*The Senate,
Ottawa.*

Roofs for the Family, by Eva Burmeister. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1954. 203 pp. Price \$3.50.

Readers of *Forty-five in the Family* will approach with pleasurable anticipation this new book dealing with the "family" at Lakeside Home for Children in Milwaukee. They will not be disappointed.

In the last two sentences Eva Burmeister sums it up herself as "the story of how children feel who must live away from their own parents and their own homes".

Through the concurrent development of these two themes, the author has made the potentially dull subject of building a new child-care centre come alive as she traces its development through the eyes and the emotions of the children and staff who are to be its occupants.

The book points up a multitude of practical factors to be considered, ranging from the choice between the old-style congregate building or new-type cottage system, and between rural or urban location, down to details of building, layouts, furnishings, colour schemes, and even the pros and cons of installing telephones and television sets. Each step is discussed simply and frankly, and in each case the decision is based on sound psychological reasoning.

What makes the book so appealing however, and so valuable for anyone interested in child care, is the constant focus on the children and the effect each step of the project has on them.

In the opening chapter the reader sees how the enthusiasm for the new centre and its many obvious benefits is modified by realization of the feelings of the children as they contemplate the loss of the old home in

which they have found some security. They naturally have an initial resistance to this move which arouses so many of their old anxieties associated with earlier unhappy experiences with change and separation. This real awareness of the needs and conflicts of each child, and the reactions these produce, is apparent throughout each chapter.

As the reader shares with Miss Burmeister her experience of bringing these anxious, insecure youngsters through each stage of the new development, he has the opportunity to share also in her tremendous understanding of, and skill in handling, this group of thirty disturbed boys and girls who comprise the "family" during these two years of transition.

PATRICIA WOOLLEY.

Children's Home of Winnipeg.

Modern Methods of Rehabilitation of the Adult Disabled. United Nations, New York (Toronto: Ryerson Press), 1953. 108 pp. Price \$1.25.

This is the report of a group-training course organized by the United Nations with the cooperation of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization. The statement in the first paragraph of Chapter 6 indicates clearly that those attending the course had a clear conception of rehabilitation. To quote:

The purpose of rehabilitation is generally understood but there is very little recognition of the fact that a rehabilitation service, to be successful, must be individual (adapted to the special needs and problems of each patient); it must be continuous (permitting no gaps to occur between the activities of the various agencies concerned with the service, and thus

eliminating the risk of chronic invalidism and neurosis); and it must be purposeful (directed toward restoration of the disabled man or woman to the most useful and satisfying place in the community).

The program of training of personnel; the social welfare legislation designed to protect the disabled from economic suffering during their period of treatment, training and adjustment; the integration of this treatment program with the general hospital treatment program in most instances (but occasionally the referral of patients to special rehabilitation units), follow as a natural consequence of the concept stated above.

It is evident from reading the reports emanating from the various Scandinavian countries that, although they have had planned medical services for quite some time, there are many gaps in the treatment program for rehabilitation. The need for voluntary agencies and associations whose purpose is to provide treatment and rehabilitation for special groups is not obviated by a planned medical service. Indeed, there is evidence that where planned services are in operation they provide a better service even in the field in which they do operate than the voluntary agencies that have developed largely as a consequence of the enthusiasm and foresight of certain groups in each community. This, of course, merely supports the feeling that planning, at its best, requires to be supplemented by spontaneous voluntary effort arising in the community.

One is favourably impressed by the planning which includes rehabilitation services for patients suffering from mental disorders as well as physical incapacity.

The inclusion of those suffering from tuberculosis, and the figures submitted, indicate that this problem remains one of great magnitude, particularly in the countries which were directly involved in the second World War.

This booklet should be widely circulated to interested individuals, such as the deans and clinical professors of medical schools, ministers of health, and the chief personnel of voluntary organizations whose purpose is the rehabilitation of the disabled.

A. T. JOUSSE.

*Lyndhurst Lodge,
Toronto.*

Introduction to Exceptional Children, by Harry J. Baker. Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, 1954. 500 pp. Price \$5.00.

The word "exceptional" in the title of this book is used in the widest sense of "different from the average". The author includes not only handicapped and unusually gifted children but even children with such conditions as albinism, bilingualism and left-handedness (but no diabetes).

The author opens with a survey of the philosophy and history of education. This historical perspective is maintained throughout and is one of the attractive features of the book.

For example, the handling of the deaf is traced down through the ages and one learns that in 685 A.D. a boy was taught to speak and lip-read by St. John of Beverley. In another chapter the author speculates upon the relationship between the military planning and the epileptic cycle in Alexander the Great, Caesar and Napoleon.

Another valuable aspect of the book is that it gives access to the findings of a number of special conferences and surveys, such as the Stanford Study of Gifted Children, 1921-1946, and the White House Conference on Child Health Protection, 1930, which usually have to be sought under separate covers.

There is a bibliography which includes the names and addresses of organizations and periodicals dealing with the exceptional child.

The references are numerous, but there are a rather large number which date back twenty or thirty years and were presumably carried over from the first edition. Books on nutrition, for instance, dating back to the twenties, could have been replaced by more modern material. The author includes in the various sections many useful statistical tables, census findings and official classifications.

The chapters on intelligence and psychological testing are excellent, as one would expect. I do not know of any other work with so complete a list of references on the gifted child. The actual teaching and handling of handicapped children is dealt with in a very clear and practical way.

Unfortunately when the author embarks on medical matters he founders. The material lacks perspective and accuracy. It reads as though it had been copied erratically from textbooks without passing through the sieve of experience.

For example, under the heading of encephalitis, he describes such esoteric conditions as Japanese B and the louping ill, but does not mention such common menaces as mumps encephalitis and measles encephalitis. There is a strange confusion between tics and chorea. There are redundancies which add bulk to an already

full book. Of what possible use to his readers can be a description of aniseikonia (an eye condition)? I tried this word on seven paediatricians and none of them knew it.

The psychiatric sections of the book are also unsatisfactory. The chapter on childhood schizophrenia simply does not represent what one sees daily in psychiatric clinic and office, or reads in the contemporary psychiatric literature. Treatment of adults by insulin and shock are described but the extensive psychotherapeutic efforts of the last ten years with schizophrenics of all ages and their families are unmentioned. Autism and infantile schizophrenia are similarly ignored. These defects are partly accounted for by the fact that the references given are fifteen or twenty years old.

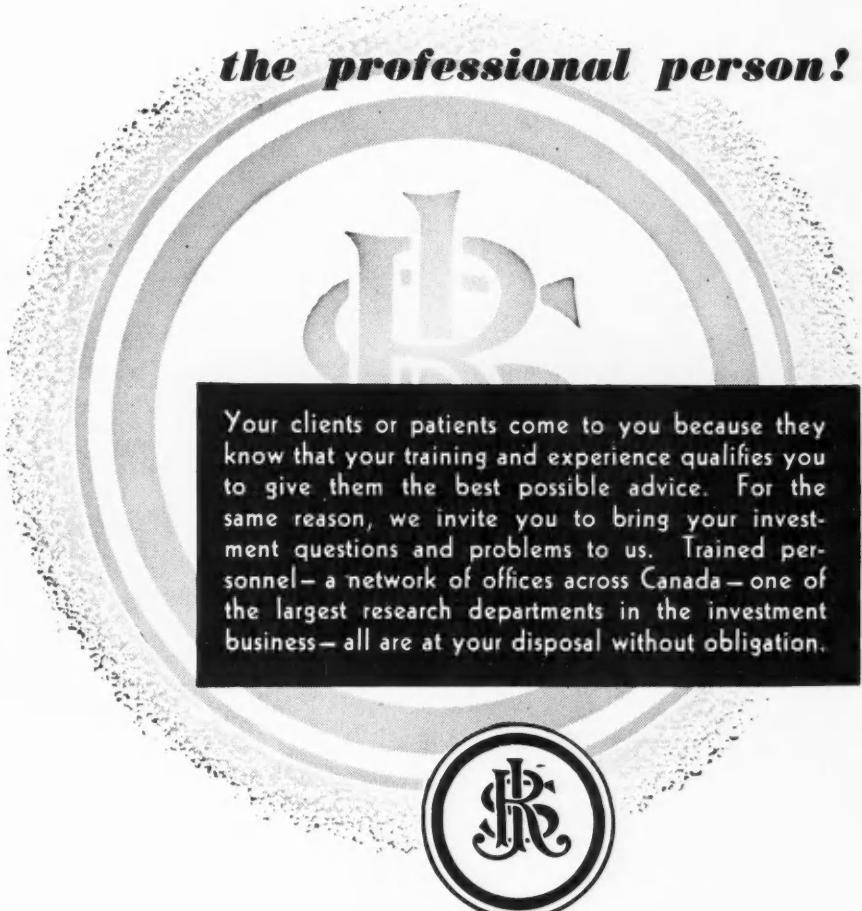
The section headed "Neurotic Behaviour" is largely taken up by an irrelevant and confused account of sexual perversions and an inaccurate account of the Oedipus legend. It is difficult to understand a statement such as "a child who gets such an exalted sense of wellbeing that he falls in love with himself illustrates a mechanism known as Narcissism".

This whole section could well have been omitted in favour of a fuller description of the behaviour of brain-damaged children, which occupies twelve lines in a subsection on birth injuries.

Because of the unevenness in reliability, I would hesitate to recommend this book to students or beginners in the field. It has considerable value as a reference and source book to those with sufficient experience to use judgment in selecting from it.

ANGELA HEFFERMAN, M.D.
*Children's Memorial Hospital,
Montreal.*

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